B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 153 BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 30, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA*	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA† ..	8,285
23th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers. †Proceeds from Karachi

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
2nd July ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
4th July ..	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi 4-45 p.m.
9th ,, ..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 127.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K.Horikawa	6083	16th June	29th June
*Tamba Maru	N.Wadi	5843	30th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.
Morioka-Maru	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug	31st ,,
Nagato-Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th Sept.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135 108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160 125
Kobe	613	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :- 20279; Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1130.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. STEWELL, Esq.; N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 5.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Moultan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Bethampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Myreensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangange
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Outeamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevereram	Poona
(Out Station)	Poona City
Cuddalore	Quetta
Cuddapah	Rajahmundry
Cuttack	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Decca	Rangoon
Dehradun	Rangpur
Darjeeling	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Saharanpur
Dalhousie	Salem
Dhulia	Sangodha
Dibrugarh	Secunderabad
Erode	Serajgunge
Ferozepore	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
Gorakhpur	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Vizagapatam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	55,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hansi		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The Lakshmi Insurance Company, Limited,

LAHORE.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. Lala Lajpat Rai, 12 Court Street, Lahore (Chairman)
2. Pandit Motilal Nehru, M. L. A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. Raizada Bhagat Ram, M. L. C., Bar-at-law, Jullunder.
4. Rai Bahadur Lala Dhanpat Rai Vakil, M. L. C., Chairman Board of Directors, the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Lahore.
5. Lala Dewan Chand, M. L. C. Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. Nihal Chand, Sikri, M. L. C. Mcleod Road, Lahore.
7. Pandit K. Santanam, Lahore, (Managing Director)

Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success,
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF VALUE OVER THREE LAKHS RECEIVED IN FIRST MONTH OF WORKING DENOTING
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM IN THE PUBLIC.
Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

Rates moderate. Prompt attention. Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. *Non forfeitability and indisputability* special features of our Company.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application,
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Pt. K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director,
10, Nisbet Road, Lahore.

Do not buy a **NEW BATTERY** without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your **OLD BATTERY** without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES :— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be used for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS, temporarily for the Ashadhi Fair duty on Rs. 2-8-0 per day with third class Railway Fare (Sd) V. B. YADGIRI, Chief Officer, Municipality, Pandharpur, 27th June 1924.
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics or Science; also one Matric. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating, besides other things, the minimum pay expected and the earliest date of joining to M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 20013

WANTED Iron and Steel materials Manager, Doctor, Shorthand typists, Agents Canvassers, Tailor, Cutter, Broker, Dilrubateacher, Engineers, Fitters, Carding [illegible] Masters, Managing Clerk. Apply to [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10713

WANTED—LADY COMPANIONS, Lady Doctors, Lady Shorthand Typists; Lady Typists, Saleswomen, Ayas, Lady Canvassers, Hindu maid-servants, for Bombay and up-country. Apply to Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10714

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER with Sanskrit for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda. One good at games especially cricket will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating age, qualifications, previous service, if any and pay required.—K. L. GOKHALE, In charge Dewan, Bansda State, via Billimora.
A 19993

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS for Gujarati and Marathi Boys Schools. Pay Rs. 125—15—230 plus Rs. 30 carriage allowance. A Graduate preferred. Applicants should state age, academic qualifications and experience and attach testimonials. Candidates accepted will be on probation for a year. Apply to CHAIRMAN, School Board, Karachi Municipality.
A 20012

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PERSIAN HONOURS GRADUATE Coaches High School and Previous Students. Apply "SUCCESS" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10679

AN experienced GRADUATE, willing to coach up students upto Matric. Best references. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10712

HINDU GRADUATE, appeared for Accountancy Diploma Examination, desires apprenticeship with public accountant. Premium 1,000. Apply Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10698

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER willing to serve in any High School in Bombay or undertake private tuitions. Apply stating terms, Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10708

YOUNG ENERGETIC MAN desires EMPLOYMENT, has worked over 10 years in Bank as branch Accountant and Agent also as Accountant and General and Correspondence Clerk in Cotton firm of good repute in Uganda thorough knowledge of accounts and Office routine work including typewriting good references can proceed overseas. Apply Box No. 347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 20015

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

DEVLALI FURNISHED BUNGALOWS and ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay
C R10692

TO LET.—At Colaba Causeway No. 190-208 (Salvage Corps Station Building) 2nd floor large Hall suitable for Club or Billiard room etc. Rent Rs. 80/- apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10702

TO LET to Hindus only, a specious FLAT at "Anand Mahal", Chowpatty. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor, there or 23, Medows Street.
C R10672

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORIES. Write with complete particulars to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10680

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FOR SALE—Best English Standard ROSE PLANTS in different varieties at reasonable price. Apply sharp to, P. V. BHILADWALLA and Son, Nurserymen, Station Pardi, (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)
F R10659

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasury House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WANTED—Weak-minded persons to try our Medicated Hair Oil and Keshbahar. Price annas four each. RAJA BROTHERS, Saudagran Street, Bareilly.
T R10711

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RAO'S COLLEGE OF TAILORING of Bombay, has REOPENED at Delhi, after a lapse of two years owing to the illness of the proprietor. Fees reduced by 28 p. c. up to 15th July, 738, Nicholson Road, (Kashmir Gate), Delhi.
M R10710

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned WALJI GOVINDJI, GOKULDAS DAMODAR and VALLABHDAS LAKHMIDAS, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants in Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market in the name and firm of "Morarji Callianji and Co." has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as and from Magsar Sud Punem of Samvat 1980 corresponding with the English date the 23rd of December, 1923, and the said Vallabhdas Lakhmidas has retired from the said business and the said Walji Govindji and Gokuldas Damodar will carry on the same business at the same place and in the same name of "Morarji Callianji and Co." from and after the said 23rd day of December 1923.

The said Walji Govindji and Gokuldas Damodar will be responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the said dissolved firm of Morarji Callianji and Co., and all Stock-in-trade and all contracts already entered into for the purchase and sale of goods of the said firm shall belong to the said two partners Walji Govindji and Gokuldas Damodar.

Dated this nineteenth day of June, 1924.

(Sd.) In Gujrati,
i.e. VALLABHDAS LAKHMIDAS.
(Sd.) In Gujrati,
i.e. WALJI GOVINDJI.
(Sd.) In Gujrati,
i.e. GOKULDAS DAMODAR.
C19975

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. TATA SONS, LIMITED, will REMOVE their offices from 30th June, 1924, to the following address:—

BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, BRUCE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
C19994

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Borneo Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1924, for the erection of a Building etc., on Plot No. 70, Worli Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2. No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.S. Arc., L.C.E., M.I. Struct, E. etc.
Architects etc.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 30th June, 1924, the offices of the following Companies will be at "BOMBAY HOUSE," 24, Bruce Road Fort Bombay:—

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.
C 19956

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1924.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 16 DAYS' RACING COMMENCING ON 2ND AUGUST, 1924.

Prices of Admission inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

For Whole Season.

Members	Rs. 60
Non-Members	Rs. 75
Lady	Rs. 20

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	6	0
Lady	3	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	a.
Each Ticket	2	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs.	Second Class. Rs.	Third Class. Rs.
Rail fare with admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure ..	20-0	14-0	——
Do. without Do. Do. ..	18-0	12-0	——
Do. with admission to 2nd Enclosure ..	19-0	13-0	5-0

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. E. HUGRES, Major,
Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
15th June, 1924. C20017

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of toddy for each three-foot-booth separately in the Town and Island of Bombay for the 12 months from 1st August, 1924, to 31st July, 1925, will be sold by Public Auction at the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL at 11 a.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1924.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Excise, Bombay, at the Old Custom House, Bombay, during office hours on any working day.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th June, 1924. 19928

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 637 of 1924.

KRISHNAJI GOVIND NAIK ...Plaintiff.
vs.
SHANKAR RAMSHET KHADYE .....Defendant.

To
SHANKAR RAMSHET KHADYE Esq.
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff a sum of Rs. 4,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 10th day of May, 1923, till Judgment costs of this suit and further interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on 22nd day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven O'clock (S.T.) in forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and any other person who will be able to answer all questions relating to this suit. As the day fixed for your presence is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce your witnesses, and documents if any you may have relating to this suit on that day. YOU ARE also HEREBY required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day afore-mentioned the suit will be heard and decided in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of February 1924.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

Messrs. MANOHAR & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C20010

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1242 of 1919.

Messrs. BRUEL AND COMPANY, Plaintiffs.
Versus
(1) BAI BAPI alias KASUM, widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai, (2) AJITSINGBHAI MANIBHAI, and (3) CHANDRASINGBHAI MANIBHAI, carrying on family business in partnership as Merchants in the name and style of Messrs. Chandrasing Manibhai Jesingbhai at Ahmedabad. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent decree dated 13th July 1922, and the Judge's Order dated 6th day of March, 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Ghee Katan, Ahmedabad, on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of Bai Bapi, widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai, the 1st and 2nd defendants in the said suit No. 1242 of 1919 in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts situate at Ghee Kata, Ahmedabad, Taluka Ahmedabad, Peta Tukri North Daskaroi, Zilla Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's Wadi together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the Books of the Collector under G Tika number 6, Survey No. 181 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384, 2410, 2411, 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—On the North partly by the property of Schebsing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi, on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathising and partly by a building belonging to the Panjrapole, on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other buildings belonging to the Panjrapole.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Cantam and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19954 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Trustee of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known to me in my office at Hill Road, Bandra, within 7 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the building standing thereon bearing Bandra Municipal No. 24, situated at Palli Danda Road, Bandra, South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District Bandra, Registration District Bombay Suburban bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 137, admeasuring approximately 1398 square yards formed out of agricultural land bearing Revision Survey No. 332 Pot Nos. 1 to 3 (Original Survey No. 34 Pot Nos. 1 to 3) measuring 8 gunthas Revision Survey No. 332 Pot No. 4, measuring 3 gunthas and Revision Survey No. 381 Pot No. 1 (Original Survey No. 182 Pot No. 6) measuring 3 gunthas and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. D. J. Ferreira, on the East by the Palli-Danda Road, on the South by the property of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., and on the West partly by the property of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. D. J. Ferreira.

Dated this, 28th day of June, 1924.

J. R. ATHAIDE.
Purchaser's Pleader.
C20008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5771 of 1922.

GANI ISMAIL, ... Plaintiff.
Versus
HARI SHAMLAL ALITAKAR ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mouze Panchapakhadi, Kasba Thana Pot Tukdi, Salsette Tukdi Thana known as the "Sonardevicha Bag", containing by admeasurement three acres and two and a half gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Government as under:

Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres	Gunthas	Entry No.	
101	1	2	22½	1021	C
101	2	0	5½	1022	C
101	3	0	4½	1023	C
101	5	0	9½	1462	D

including therein the four buildings standing thereon excluding from it about six Gunthas and a half of land on the South-West Corner of the said land in Pot No. 5, which has been in possession and occupation of one Vajeshankar Shivshankar predecessor in title of the defendant and which said lands are at present assessed by the Government for the purpose of Land Revenue in the sum of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight and which are assessed by the Thana Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by cultivable lands and beyond those lands by Mahar Wada and Manohar Wada on the West by lands belonging to one Savitribai, on the South by Public Road and on the North by the Public Tank which said premises are now in possession and occupation of the said Hari Shamlal Alitkar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20005

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINMAHOMED ILLAHIBUX, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Nardulla Tank Road, Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 379 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue being part of Old No. 180, New No. A/3808 and being part of Old Survey No. 544, New Survey No. part of 1A/1739 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/1194 of Lower Parel Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2870 (1), 2871 and Street Nos. 335 and 336, and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Buran and on or towards the South by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao Talpade.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1924.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20014

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSEINBHOY ABDULALLY KARACHIWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. ALLABUX HYDERALLY ZAVERI, who in turn has contracted to sell it to our client, Mr. KILACHAND DEVCHAND. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise, whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2705 and New Survey No. 1343 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1231 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 93 and formerly under Street Nos. 385-389 and now under Street No. 51, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Huseinbhoy Abdulally Karachiwalla, on or towards the West by Abdul Rehman Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Fattahbhai and a gully between, and on or towards the South by the property of Maganchand Nanchand and a gully between.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1924.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20016

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nowroji Wadia deceased have contracted to sell to our clients the Purchasers the rent and produce, sum or sums of money, of right payable or which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be or become payable and due as or for or in respect of revenue collected or arising out and from the several pieces or parcels of ground believed to admeasure 26963 square yards or thereabouts and now in the occupation of the Trustees of the Nowrojee Nusserwanji Wadia Trust Settlement and situate at Parel in the Registration Sub-District and District of Bombay, bearing New Survey Numbers 1/2500; 3/2505 and 4/2505 and 2500, and Municipal Nos. F. Ward Nos. 1044, 1045 (1), 1046 (1), 1046 (2) and 1047; Street Nos. 4, 5, 6, 6A and 7 and being part of the lands referred to and more particularly described in the Indenture of Inam Grant dated the 29th day of May, 1928 and made between the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies of the one part and Nowrojee Jamshedji and others of the other part the predecessors in title of the vendors.

ALL PERSONS having any claim to the above premises contracted to be sold as aforesaid or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if not so made will be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CARUE,
Purchaser's Attorneys
C20009

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION OF THE DECEASED'S GOLD ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of Sona alias Nader Begum (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold ornaments, such as bulls, necklaces, armlets, wristlets, head ornaments, bangles, coins, watches, rings, Turkey silver coins, etc.

and

Furniture such as safe, settees, chairs, double cot, dressing tables, trunks, wearing apparels, carpets, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT IRAQ FLOTILLA CRAFTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms the following Crafts now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

4 Paddle Steamers.
6 Stern Wheelers.
4 Sea and Harbour Tugs.
1 Motor Tug.
1 Refrigerator Barge.
13 Transport Barges.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., or the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat, teel seed, husk, C. I. sheets, round and flat iron, empty wooden casks, cotton sweepings, etc., and the following consignments:—

1 tin out of 42 tins ex. Vinchia to Carnac Bridge Inv. 3 RR 14353 of 21-1-24, sender Siru S. consignee Chapsey Ukeda.

10 bags bhusa booked under Navapur to Carnac Bridge Inv. 9 R. R. 88116 of 18-1-24, sender Taher A. consignee Mohomed K.

2 cases Iron under Amritsar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 57. R. R. 66055 of 16-11-21. booked by Mr. Fakirchand N. to self.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the goods sheds at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 19-21 Case No. 195 Memon Wada Road Cross Lane.

S.P. Sheds Blocks Nos., 13-14.15:16: 17 and 18: 21 Dongri Street and Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street Nos. 11 to 17 Case No. 225, 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

Auction Sale of valuable made-to-order household and office furniture by well-known makers, oval billiard table with balls and ques, full-sized English safe, roll top writing tables, typewriters, sliding door large show cases, glass partition screen (42 ft. long), copy presses marble figures, electric table fan and lamps, ornaments, etc.

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hatia Building, ground floor opposite Messrs. John Roberts' show rooms at Hornby Road, Fort, valuable household and office furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards, oval billiard table with balls and ques, rich tapestry lined chesterfield and drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, sliding door show cases, office and roll top writing tables, typewriters, book cases file cabinets, partition screen (42ft. long) fancy teapoys, copy presses, wooden and iron beds full sized mirror and panel almyrahs, lady's chival dressing tables and chest drawers, hat stands, cloth and gown presses, marble top tables and figures, electric table fans and lamps, ornaments, etc. one "Verus" motor cycle in perfect running order. Catalogues to be published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1924.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBY AND PEARL OF A BHATIA INSOVENT.

By order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Seth Valabhdas Kesawji Kanji, Proprietor of the Dwarka Motor Car Co.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Show Room No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following:—

6 diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 sets diamond bangles, 9 single diamond rings, 4 diamond lawangias 4 diamond and emerald nums, 1 pearl vank, 2 pearl and ruby necklaces, 5 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 set pearl and ruby bangles, 4 pairs diamond emerald and ruby earrings, 5 sets pearl bangles, 5 pearl necklaces, 20 diamond, emerald and pearl rings, 5 diamond and emerald hars, 2 diamond sali, 1 diamond nukhli, 1 pair pearl jar, 4 pairs pearl tonda, ravi fuls, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Property is on view.

The jewellery will be sold in presence of the Attorneys of the Mortgagee.

The jewellery is worth buying at this time as it will be sold of at the highest bid.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THEY HAVE TAKEN OVER THE SOLE CONTROL OF THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

HENCEFORTH THIS SPLENDID THEATRE, THE FINEST IN THE EAST, SHALL BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE NAME OF

PATHE CINEMA

¶ The entire policy of the House shall be changed and conducted in a manner which will be a revelation to the Bombay Cine goers.

¶ We shall use no superlative adjectives in connecton with our pictures, but may state that we shall try to maintain a standard upon which discriminating people may always rely.

¶ The House of Pathe is not tied down to any particular brand of pictures. With offices in every part of the world, we have special facilities in acquiring rights of all that is best in each country, and it will be our pleasure to present these specially selected films to the Bombay public under the most ideal surroundings.

THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SHALL IN FUTURE BE THE REAL RENDEZVOUS OF ALL LOVERS OF PICTURES

WATCH FOR DETAILS OF THE OPENING PROGRAMME.

PATHE

THE BEST-KNOWN TRADE MARK IN THE WORLD.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

The Sensation of the Day in Motion Picture World!

A Magnificent Paramount Picture of unparalleled Splendour and Pathos,

"THE GREAT MOMENT"

Starring the incomparable, vivacious Beauty-Queen

GLORIA SWANSON

A tingling story of Gypsy blood, that would not mix with blue. For the Girl wanted life, not titled ease. And out in the mountains of the west, when a mighty Love came crashing into her heart,—!

COME! SEE A ROMANCE OF EVERYTHING THAT COUNTS!

THE GREAT MOMENT

The cast includes the handsome and popular idol of the screen

MILTON SILLS

A Universal Comedy and the International News in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GLOBE

CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND IN **'HAUNTED VALLEY'**

Pathe's Latest and Best Serial.

PATHE GAZETTE Latest News. | **SNUB POLLARD.** in a Two-Reel Comedy.

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Wednesday 2nd July 1924
at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Sharada.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar,

THE WEATHER.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The monsoon has extended in the Deccan and along submonane districts of the United Provinces and has strengthened slightly on the Burma Coast. The Western Disturbance has disappeared.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, South Hyderabad, Madras and Deccan and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Punjab, Gujerat and West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches; Rangoon and Myitkyinth one and a half; Dhubri and Silchaur three; Cherrapunji five; Darjeeling and Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri two; Purnea, Naya and Duka one and a half; Gorakhpur two; Bareilly one; Meerut a half; Ahmedabad and Pendra three quarters; Surat and Mormugao one; Calicut two and Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in the United Provinces and South-east Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 28th June 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 28th June 1922	1923
	In	Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	01	7 18	26 33	5	83
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	6	9 87	20 43	5	74
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0	02	8 20	22 47	6	25
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0	03	9 78	24 09	5	04

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 28th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the southeast Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was considerably higher than usual in the whole of the province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 115deg. at Rawalpdindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mainpuri and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was higher than usual by about 10deg. throughout the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect in upper Sind and at Jaipur. Day temperature was higher than usual in the latter area; night temperature was almost normal in the division. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.60in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Indore. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj only.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.74in. of rain and Akola 0.34in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and vapour in air is generally below normal. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual except in west Berar and at Nagpur where the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 1.25in. of rain, Marmagao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.84in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 88.3deg. (2deg. above normal) and the minimum 82.4deg. (4deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Nizamabad and Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Hyderabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has slightly strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in Malabar, Gujarat and Berar. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are, Mangalore 1.27in., Cochin 16in. and Masulipatam 0.10in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL, Past 24 hours, Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—			
Multan	..	0	6 52	—3 52
Rawalpindi	..	0.05	1.97	—1.92
Lahore	..	0	1.48	—1.48
Hissar	..	0.48	1.46	—0.98
Ambala	..	0.44	3.10	—2.66
Delhi	..	1.21	2.51	—1.30
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	..	0.31	1.96	—1.65
Mainpuri	..	0.10	1.90	—1.80
Jhansi	..	0.06	3.53	—3.47
Cawnpore	..	0	2.88	—2.88
Allahabad	..	0.50	4.22	—3.72
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0	0.16	—0.16
Karachi	..	0	0.82	—0.84
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.30	2.10	—1.80
Jaipur	..	0.78	1.95	—1.17
Kotah	..	0.93	2.62	—1.69
Mount Abu	0.14	4.68	4.14	+0.54
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	1.65	—1.58
Dwarka	..	0	1.75	—1.75
Veraval	0.01	4.95	4.41	+0.54
Rajkot	..	8.78	3.89	+4.89
Bhavnagar Para]	..	2.31	3.92	—1.61
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.05	8.08	7.44	+0.64
Ahmedabad	0.60	0.31	3.95	—2.64
Deesa	0.01	1.94	1.74	+0.17
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	0.20	3.83	—3.63
Indore	..	1.29	5.25	—3.66
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	..	4.06	6.44	—2.38
Saugor	..	2.02	5.73	—3.71
Hoshangabad	..	1.70	5.55	—3.85
Khandwa	0.02	0.38	4.96	—4.58
Akola	0.34	2.68	4.90	—2.32
Amraoti	..	2.17	5.92	—3.76
Nagpur	0.74	1.75	8.17	—6.42
Chanda	..	0.52	6.96	—6.44
Raipur	..	2.02	7.97	—5.95
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.01	7.18	16.87	—9.69
Ratnagiri	1.25	29.52	26.86	+2.66
Mormugao	0.40	31.99	28.03	+3.51
Karwar	0.84	43.01	34.55	+8.96
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon	..	2.49	4.06	—1.57
Ahmednagar	..	4.18	4.72	—0.54
Poona	0.0.	2.62	4.50	—1.88
Sholapur	0.2	0.98	4.40	—3.42
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.17	—2.50
Belgaum	..			
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	5.92	7.53	—1.61
Nizamabad (Indr	..	2.14	5.10	—2.96
Hyderabad	0.08	3.14	4.25	—1.14
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.27	39.92	34.43	+5.49
Calicut	0.05	37.22	32.34	+4.88
Cochin	1.16	43.30	26.85	16.45
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	7.54	7.71	—0.17
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.10	0.50	4.23	—3.73
Bellary	..	1.22	1.75	—0.53
Cuddapah	..	0.63	2.75	—2.12
Madras	..	1.58	1.75	—0.07
Bangalore	..	4.18	2.72	+1.46
Coimbatore	..	4.82	1.58	+3.24
Trichinopoly	..	0.03	1.31	—1.28
Negapatam	..	0.40	1.17	—0.77

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 27,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair 29.686 in.

Temperature of Air	84.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.9	„
Dew Point	77.8	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	80%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	5.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3	„
Minimum „ „	76.9	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	234	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches.
Total fall during month ..	7.18	„
Do. do. year ..	7.18	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th	0.00	

The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday, the 27th June.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McLean and Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell arrived Government House Ganeshkhind.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 28.

S S Borneo Maru, Kojima, Kobe
S S Karapara, Harley, Durban.
S S Varsova, Bannehar, Buseh.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Buseh.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.

S S Bloemfontain, Mateal, Calcutta.
S S Tugela, Olsen, Calcutta.
S S Wakasa Maru, Horikawa, Kobe.
S S Taranaga, Harrison, Durban.
S S Gumbinna, Schliecher, Karachi.

The following vesse; began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Wallace for Antwerp.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Borneo Maru, 3664 tons, Captain J. Kojima, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain G J Harley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1923 tons, Captain Bannoher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Buseh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Buseh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wakasa Maru:—The N Y K Kaisha's steamer Wakasa Maru, 2887 tons, Captain S Horikawa, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bloemfontain:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Bloemfontein 2958 tons, Captain Mateal, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 28.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—53 bales wool, S Hassam and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.; 4 bales wool, S M H Kadarbaksh; 501 cwt crushed myrabollans, P Mathuradas and Co Ltd. 13000 cwt oil cakes, J Peermahand and Co. 15 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—1000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—1000 cwt peas, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 1000 linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Elysia for Manchester:—36 bales cotton The Meyer Sassoon Mill Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros.; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—326 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Algic for New York:—20 cwt Aloes, E Vijiraand Co. 203 cwt dill seed, N Mulji and Co. 9414 gunny katrays N Mulji and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt linseed Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Langley and Co. 712 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 160 bales cotton Lukmanji Ebrahimji 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.; 19 bales cotton waste Contis and Co.; 36 bales silk waste Girle Ltd.

S S Capo di Monte for Naples:—1000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

June 28.

S S Nawab from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.:—25 bales hessian cloth 167 bales paper, 28 packages railway material, 147 kegs paint, 164 drums paint, 16 kegs colour, 1 box colour dry, 37 kegs jointing paste, 20 drums linseed oil, 8 casks coal tar, 69 cask coal pitch, 20 kegs read lead dry.

From Madras:—10 packages sulphur, 9 pickages Aniline colour, 20 packages chemical products, 54 bundles cotton waste, 187 cases cotton waste, 421 bales raw cotton.

From Tuticorin:—14 bags cardamom seed, 16 bales cotton yarn, 14 bundles cashew nuts, 42 bales cotton, 60 bundles chank beads, 5 bags cardamom, 194 bales mill cotton waste, 16 bales oil cotton yarn waste.

From Cochin:—864 bales coir rope, 4208 bundles coir yarn, 35 Pichas Tea.

From Panani:—118 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—1140 bags cocoanuts, 250 jottas coir yarn, 55 bags copra, 110 baskets dry ginger, 134 jottas coir rope 55 bolls coir rope, 150 bags turmeric 342 bales cotton, 72 cases Tea, 65 H/chests Tea.

From Tellichery—75 bags cocoanuts.

S S Millroyal from Calcutta. Agents Andrtws Yule and Co. Ltd.—5880 tons coal.

S S Sultania from Jeddah. Agents H S Shusheary and Co.:—6 cases specie 2 bundles specie.

S S Veta from Busrah. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd.—1208 baskets wet dates.

From Bushire 75 bags A. Kernels.

S S Lepanto from New York. Agents E. F. Campbell and Co.:—9281 drums lubricating oil 68 barrels lubricating oil, 1100 cases lubricating oil, 200 cases pet. lubricating oil, 45 barrels grease, 201 barrels grease, 80 cases lubricating grease, 270 kegs lubricating grease, 50 cases gas mantles, 69 cases playing cards, 118 cases Tiles, 18 cases clocks, 9 boxes clocks, 224 cases steel hinges, 205 cases canned salmon 29 cases fruits, 55 cases bolts and nuts, 71 cases soap, 72 cases Auto Parts, 26 cases Padlocks, 44 bundles Elli springs for Autos, 21 bundles truck springs, 5424 boxes tin plates, 17 cases animal traps 18 cases Antiphosgetine 23 bales 2nd hand clothing, 12 cases varnish, 5000 cases mineral cans, 18 cases vaseline 2850 bars Silver, 691 bar silver bullion, 980 cases Quaker Oats 250 bundles copper sheets, 69 cases minkay screw caps.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 28.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5+1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.32 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.60.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June, 28
Tele. Transfers	1/5 1/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/4 "

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 28.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	236
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, June 28.

Rentes 3 per cent, 52½
Bar Silver (Spot) 34½
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 5/6
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little China selling—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 1½
Interest 7 days market loans 23/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, June 27.

Stockholm	16.31
[illegible]	32.06
[illegible]	12.38
Switzerland	
Belgium	Yesterdays 93.93
Athens	" 252.50
Prague	146.75

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, June 27.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rates 5 per cent.	24 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, June 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£89 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 92 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£101 3/6
Consols 2½ per cent	£ 57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£ 47 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling loan)	£ 66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	£ 57 1/2

No change.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 28.

Sovereign ready Rs. 16/2/6.
Sovereign forward Rs. 16/2/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/2.

London, June 27.

Bar gold ready s. 95-2.
Silver ready d. 34 6.
Silver forward d. 34-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet with uncertain tendency. India and China bought, America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 28.

Ready:—25—7—6

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-8-6		25-8-0	25—8—0
Sravan 25-9-0		25-8-6	25—8—6

Teji Mandi:—
Asad 0—3—6 Gine Rine 16/1/6
Vaida
Sravan 0—6—0 Gine King 16/2/0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 28.

Ready:—81—10—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m.
Asad 81-15-0		81-14-0	81—14—0
Sravan 82-4-0		82-3-0	82—3—0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—13—0
Vaida
Sravan 1—7—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 28.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1045-55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 78/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

STOCKS.

London, June 28.

Conversion Loan	£ 78
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£ 101½
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 114

LONDON, June 27.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.95
" Germany	18.200.000.000.000
" Italy	100.25

New York, June 27.

Demand Bills	4.32.00
New York Futures December	24.44

SHARES.

Bombay, June 28.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 78/8, Central Bank 24.12 and Eastern Bank 85 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Bombay Cotton 470, By. Dyeing 685, Century 351/4 Cent. India 487/8, Colaba Land 185, Coorla 155, Crescent 230, Dlw. Sassoon 180xd, Fazulbhoy 907/8, Globe 42/8, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 211/4, Ind. Malwa 367/8, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4600xd, Meyer Sassoon 130xd, Morarji 2450n, New Great 313/12 New City 270, Pahani 302/8, Pearls 517/8, Phoenix 440, Shapurji 280 Simplex 210, Standard 1300 Swan 800, Swadeshi 588/12, Tata Mill 150 and Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 177/8xd, B. Burma 310, B. Burma N. I. 68/12pr, Bt. Burma Pet 5/1, Bombay Tram 93/2, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/4xd, Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd. 200, New India 17, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord. 17, Tata Defd. 43/12, Tata Hydro 772/8 and Scindia Steam 5/12.

London, June 28.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong	£ 132
National	£ 44 3/4
Eastern	£ 6 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 13

METALS.

London, June 28.

English best Selected Copper	£64 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61 3/8
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8

BRASS

Bombay, June 28.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 28

	per md.	Rs.	a	p.
Copper, English	2/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	69	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	68	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	8	0
Copper	2/	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
" " " 1		60	8	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		60	8	0
" " 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	"
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	8	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
do do 1 to 1 1/4		69	0	0

RUBBER.

London, June 28.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. Sellers 11¼
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers 10¾
Tone:—Dull and inactive.

CLOSING WOOL SALES.

Sold 21,828 Bales Market was quiet.
Vicanere First White lowest 19d. highest 22d.
Average White lowest 16d. highest 18d.
Kandahar First White lowest 16d. highest 17d.
Kandahar Medium White lowest 14 1/2d. highest 15 1/2d.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 28.

A further drop of 20 points in old crop and 21 to 23 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 20 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 27th instant as follows:—"Heavy selling in expectation of Bearish Bureau well taken. Fairly good weather."

In accordance with the moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 519 i.e. Rs. 1½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 520 selling by jobbers caused the values to give way to Rs. 519 again and the market closed steady at Rs. 520 on Bazar operators buying. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 519½ and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 519 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 563 and going down to Rs. 562 on Shroffs selling closed at Rs. 563 on Bazar operators moderate buying. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 487 and closed at Rs. 485½. The market was totally featureless and the prices moved within a narrow compass. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 533 and Rs. 440½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the inquiry was very limited. About 1500 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 28.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	519
Fully Good Bengal July	532
" " Dec/Jan 1925	440
Fine Oomra July	562
" " Dec./Jan. 1925	488

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	1000
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	17.43
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.60
New York 11 a.m. July	29.10
(As known in Liverpool Oct.	25.13
at closing time) Jan.	24.19
New Orleans 10 a. m. July	27.50
Oct.	24.49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27

Months.	Today's price
June	16.94—.09
July	16.89—.04
Aug.	16.15—.08
Sept.	15 60—.07
Oct.	14.98—.06
Nov.	
December	
January	14.38—.17
Feb.	
Mar.	14.37—.06
April	
May	
June	
Egyptians:—July	21.30
Nov.	18.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

	Liverpool June 27.
M. G. Bengal Good	11.25
" " Fully Good	11.65
" " Fine	12.05
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.80
" " Fully Good	12.30
" " Fine	12.80
M. G. Broach Good	12.65
" " Fully Good	13.05
" " Fine	13.45
M. G. Scinde Good	11.15
" " Fuly Good	11.55
" " Fine	11.95

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	16.81—.22
July	16.73—.20
August	16.05—.18
September	15.46—.21
October	14.85—.19
November	14.60—.20
December	14.47—.18
January	14.37—.18
February	14.30—.18
March,	14.26—.17
April	14.18—.18
May	14.10—.18
June	14.03—.18

Tone—Barely steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 27.

Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	44,000
" Imports	46,000
" Stock	544,000
Actual Weekly Sales	24,410

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 28.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,946,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	175,000
East Indian Visible Supply	308,000
American Visible Supply	1,224,000
Other Visible Supply	214,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
East Indian Stock	116,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,3000
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Iports	1,000
East Indan Speculation	2,200
American Afloat	17,000
East Indian Afloat	112,000
Total Afloat	127,000

AMERICAN MARKET CLOSING PRICES

New York, June 28.

	To-days Prices.
July	29.03—.24
Futures at New York Oct.	24.96—.19
Dec.	24.26—.39
Jan.	24.05—.17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 28.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	29.03
October	24.96
December	24.26
January	24.05
Spot Cotton at New York	30.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.80

TONE OF SPOT COTTON:—

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

July	27.40
October	24.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 27.

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to France and Continent	46,000
" " to Japan	nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	299,000
" at Interior Ports	236,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 27.

Months	Previous prices.	To-days price.
June		21.75—.30
July		21.15—.30
August		20.73—.30
September		20.19—.30
October		18.95—.25
November		18.70—.17
December		18.57—.15
January		18.45—.12
Feb.		18.40—.12
March		18.40—.12
April		18.40—.12
May		18.40—.12

WHEATS.

London, June 28.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. June/July Sellers 47/3
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. June/July Sellers 46.
Australian June/July Sellers 48/9
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Choice White Karachi June/July Sellers 48/-
Soft Red Karachi June/July value 47/3.
Firmer with a fair demand.
Wheat, Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/August Paid 47/10½
Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi 48/6 pair for June and July 48/4½.
Wheat Afloat to U. K. 2,890,000 Qrs.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June. 28.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48	0	0	7	1	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47	0	0	7	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50	0	0	7	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10	2	0	10	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	18	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	5	0	12	13	0
Teelseed White 85-15	88	0	0	17	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Black	68	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	11	12	0	12	8	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0			
Mowraseed	8	8	0	8	12	0
Barley	36	0	0			
Castorseed	78	0	0			
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40	0	0	5	15	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	7	12	9			
Wheat, A/S	7	8	3			
Linseed, May	13	6	0			
Linseed Sept.	13	10	6			
Groundnuts J/J	78	0	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	7	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17	8	0			
Cotton seed J/J	5	15	0			

SEEDS.

London, June 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine June/July Sellers £18 3/4, Slow and weak.
Cottonseed Bombay June/July Sellers £10½ Firmly held.

LONDON, June 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened firm and harder to buy and closed easier at £19 1/8 paid for June/July.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/8 sellers for June/July shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed very firm and dearer at £27 sellers for June/July shipment. Offers very scarce.
Barley, Karachi 34 July/August sellers.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June/July shipment at £20 5/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July shipment to Hull at £19 1/8. In Toria Rapeseed for August/September shipment to Antwerp at £18. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi at 48/6 for June shipment and at 48/4 1/2 for July shipment. In Barley Indian at 32/3 for May/June shipment. Linseed, easier. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, easier. Wheat, firm. Rice, Quiet.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 5/8 and 20 1/2 June July done
Tone—Harder to buy, opened firm and closed easier.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net

June July Done	39
Sept. Dec. Paid	39.30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July nominal 21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July September Sellers 21/-
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. Sellers 21/-
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. Sellers 21/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct./Dec. Sellers 21/4
Firm with fair demand.

London, June 26.

Cuban Sugar 19/6 June Sellers.

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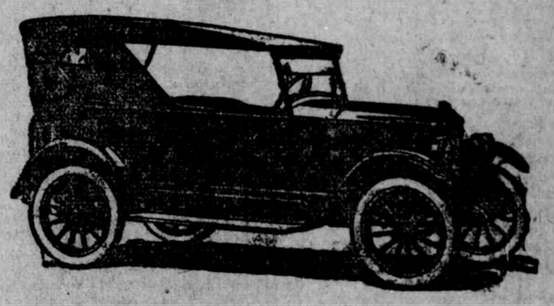

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THE AKALI STRUGGLE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The public were hoping that the negotiations going on between the Akali leaders and the Punjab Government would bear fruit and that the Gurudwara question would be satisfactorily settled and the sufferings of the Akalis would end. But if the S.G.P.C. is to be relied upon, the Government had willed otherwise. The Akali leaders, it is stated, were all that could be wished, but the Government would not even promise to release those prisoners who are now undergoing imprisonment, not for violence actually committed or contemplated, but practically for having taken part in the Gurudwara agitation.

The Akali struggle will therefore in all probability be prosecuted with greater vigour. The Government will also probably adopt more repressive measures. Fortunately we have now become inured to repression. It has ceased to terrify us. The Akalis have shown the stuff of which they are made.

Let us see what they have already suffered, for what to them is a deeply religious question. I will say nothing of the Nankhana tragedy, the Keys affair, the Guru-ka-Bagh brutality or the Jaito firing. I will not also say anything about S.G.P.C. being declared an unlawful association. The Congress has regarded it as a challenge to all public bodies that may be against the Government. Since the Jaito firing the Akalis, recognising that their passive resistance to arrest was capable of being misunderstood for violence, have been regularly sending to Jaito Shahidi Jathas of 500 men generally every fortnight for quiet and submissive arrest. These allow themselves to be arrested without any opposition whatsoever. They on their arrest are sent by special train to what is said to be a jungle and there detained without any trial, without any charge. Dry rations are provided which they have to cook for themselves. The jungle which is supposed to be malarial and over-grown with grass passes muster for a prison. I understand that a few have died of fevers due to exposure and malarial climate. Over 3,000 prisoners are suffering in this fashion. Besides the Shahidi Jathas smaller ones of 25 each have been crossing over to Jaito daily for the past nine months. They are taken to a station called Bawal and left there to sniff for themselves. These Akalis often undergo severe hardships before reaching their destination. And so the awful routine goes on with clock-work regularity without apparently producing any impression on the authorities.

Why do these Jathas suffer thus? Simply for the sake of preforming the 'Akhand path' ceremony which was rudely interrupted by the Nabha authorities and whose performance is even now being prevented. The Akalis have repeatedly stated that whilst they claim the right to demand and secure for the Maharaja of Nabha an impartial and open inquiry, they do not want to use 'Akhand path' as a cloak to carry on any agitation in his favour. Why the 'Akhand path' is prevented no one can tell except that it is sought to crush the indomitable spirit of the Akalis which has organised and is carrying on the reform movement.

The demands of the Akalis seem to be absolutely simple. So far as I am aware they are:—

1. Possession of historical Gurudwaras by a central body elected by the Sikhs.
2. Right of every Sikh to possess a 'Kirpan' of any size.
3. Right of performing the 'Akhand path' in Jaito.

On the face of it, every one of these demands is unexceptionable and should be recognised for the asking.

No community has shown so much bravery, sacrifice and skill in the prosecution of its object as the Akalis. No community has maintained the passive spirit so admirably as they. Any other Government but the Indian would long ago have recognised the demands and the sacrifice of the Akalis and turned them from opponents into its voluntary supporters. But the Indian Government would not evoke the spirit of universal opposition which it has, if it had cared for and respected public opinion.

The duty of the Hindu, Mussalman, and other sister communities is clear. They must help the reformers with their moral support and let the Government know unequivocally that in the matters above-named the Akalis have the moral support of the whole of India. I know that the distrust that pervades the Indian atmosphere has not left the Akalis free from the contagion. The Hindus, and possibly the Mussalmans, distrust their intentions. They regard their activity with suspicion. Ulterior motives and ambition for the establishment of Sikh Raj are imputed to them. The Akalis have disclaimed any such intention. As a matter of fact, no disclaimer is necessary, and none can prevent such an attempt being made in the future. A solemn declaration made by all the Sikhs can easily be thrown on the scrap-heap, if ever their successors entertain any such unworthy ambition. The safety lies only in the determination of us all to work for the freedom of all. From a practical stand-point too, moral support of the reform movement, it is clear, reduces the chances of unworthy ambition being harboured in the Sikh breast. As a matter of fact, any such mutual suspicion necessarily hinders the Swaraj movement for it prevents hearty cooperation between the communities and thus consolidates the forces of exploitation of his fair land and perhaps even makes possible an ambition which is at present clearly impossible. We must therefore judge each communal movement on its merits and give it ungrudging support when it is in itself sound, and the means employed for its conduct are honourable, open and peaceful.

DANGER OF ICE CREAM.

BUDGET BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 27.

Mr. E. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, pronounced orders in what was known as the Budget Bribery Case in which one Kesh Dev of Hatras stood charged with an attempt at bribery in that he was alleged to have offered a bribe to the personal assistant to the Finance Member to the Government of India in order to obtain advance information of the Budget figures. The magistrate found the accused guilty and convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

About twohundred members of the Local Bania Community who attended a marriage party last night at the house of a respectable Bania in the city were found this morning to have suffered from a great stomach disorder and vomitting. On medical examination it was found that the complaint was due to the presence of croton oil in the food. Further enquiry elicited the information that some body presumably by mistake mixed up croton oil in the ice cream that was served to the guests on the previous night. Those who had eaten a small quantity were saved from a vigorous attack but those who helped themselves to a large quantity were found this morning almost in a prostrate condition. Dr. B. C. Sen who examined the patients informed a Press representative that there was no serious danger of life. It is stated that the incident was the first of its kind in Delhi.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, Mrs. Annie Besant was appointed the Kama Lecturer for the current year to deliver lectures on the Indian ideals of Philosophy, Education and Science. The post carries an honorarium of rupees one thousand and a gold medal.

The late Sir Autosh Mukerjee made an endowment of Rs. 40 thousand to the University to commemorate the memory of his daughter Kamala who died in January last year.

INDIAN ART.

LONDON CONFERENCE THANKED.

MR. PICKTHALL'S ADVICE TO INDIAN ARTISTS.

A meeting of the members of the Art Society of India was held on Sunday, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding, to mark the Society's appreciation of, and record their thanks for, the resolution urging the importance of practical encouragement to Indian art passed at the Conference on Indian art at Wembley, under the auspices of the India Society.

Mr. E.F. Pithawalla in proposing that Mr. Pickthall should take the chair said since Mr. Pickthall had taken charge of "The Chronicle" he was taking a great deal of interest not only in Indian politics, but also in the welfare of Indian artists. There was no other paper in India which was taking so much interest in Indian artists and their needs as the "Bombay Chronicle". (Cheers.)

Mr. Vartak seconded and Mr. Pickthall then took the chair.

Mr. Pickthall said he would reserve his remarks till the end of the meeting. He was a great admirer of Indian art, and he asked the Art Society to go ahead with the speed of the Punjab Express (Laughter).

Mr. M. V. Dhurandar moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Art Society of India marks its appreciation of and records its thanks for the following resolution passed at the Conference on Indian Art held under the auspices of the India Society in London:—

'That this Conference desires to urge the importance of promoting throughout the Empire the study and appreciation of the aesthetic culture of India in the provinces of painting, sculpture, music, architecture, and the applied arts; and that the Committee of the India Society be empowered by this Conference to take into consideration the valuable suggestions brought forward with a view to further action.'

"The Art Society of India is distinctly of opinion that the scheme of encouragement to Indian art outlined and indicated by the Prize of Delhi and the mural paintings suggested by Sir George Lloyd at the above Conference will be of great use and practical encouragement to Indian artists and craftsmen, as it believes that every scheme of encouragement, promotion, or development of Indian art must be based on the conditions of art in India and the requirements of its artists and craftsmen and therefore find, in the first place, its approval from India.

"This meeting authorizes the President of the Society to forward to the Indian Society the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting."

Mr. Dhurandar said they were very fortunate to have on that occasion gentlemen like Messrs. Pickthall and Vakil, who had done their best to encourage Indian Art in every possible way. Formerly there was nobody to look after the interests of Indian artists, but now, he was glad, they had such good friends to help them forward. They had also a great friend in Principal Solomon, who was at present in England, and, in the letter which he had written to the speaker, he had spoken warmly of the Indian art exhibits at Wembley, particularly the Bombay section. Indian Art was given a great impetus by the speech of Sir George Lloyd who had always espoused the cause of Indian artists, and he wanted the work of decorating the walls of new Delhi to be given to Indians. Were it not for Sir George Lloyd, their Society would not have been known in England, and the speech made by him was really most splendid. When the India Society had done so much to help them, it was only natural that they should pass a resolution appreciating their services to the cause of Indian Art. A copy of the resolution should also be sent to Sir George Lloyd for the patronage which he had extended to the Art Society of India.

TRIBUTES TO SIR G. LLOYD AND CAPT. SOLOMON.

Mr. Fernandez in seconding, said the interest taken by Sir George Lloyd and Captain Solomon was really a landmark, and the artists of India could not be sufficiently grateful for all they had done to revive and encourage Indian art. The India Society had done a great service, and it was only proper that they should thank them for their help. When Sir George Lloyd left this country he left behind very good friends of Indian art, like Captain Solomon and Mr. Pickthall. Captain Solomon had asked them to go to Mr. Pickthall for anything, for any advice, whenever they were in difficulties. It was for Indian artists to do the work of Delhi. How proud they would be to do it, and he hoped they would be given the opportunity to do it. He was glad that the present Governor was also taking a great interest in Indian art, and they must thank Sir George for it.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, in the course of his speech, said, that the resolution passed at the Conference showed few distinct traces of the effect of the discussion except perhaps a slightly modified version of the "Objects" of the Society. Let them hope that in view of the wide scope and potentiality of the renaissance of Art in Western India outlined by Sir George Lloyd some well-considered and defined action would soon be taken by that Society. Indian art no longer needed apology, however disinterested. Its inherent qualities were beginning to be universally recognised. And, as Sir George Lloyd had very aptly expressed, "there is no subject in which one should be more careful of suggesting limitations than the subject of Indian national art, for its potentialities are limitless and its manifestations are legion." The knowledge of its glorious past alone did not satisfy the Indian artists who were naturally impatient to seek its inspiration in the present in order to work out a more glorious future. Was the past, he asked accessible to the artist in India? Was the present an adequate guarantee for the future? What were the existing facilities for his training and employment? Those were the questions that need the attention of all those who were anxious to build the future of Indian art on its present needs and demands. The "Appeal" issued not long ago by the Art Society of India was an attempt in the same direction. It pleaded for an understanding of the present needs of Indian artists. It was pleasant to reflect that the work of this Society was beginning to attract not only attention but appreciation.

The most urgent questions for them in India were the questions dealing with the facilities of training and the opportunities of employment. They might, therefore, welcome the suggestion for the mural paintings at New Delhi as an opportunity for providing the "point of focus for the artist-producing efforts of the Indian Schools of Art." For more or less the same reasons they might approve the scheme for the prize of Delhi aiming at the practical encouragement of Indian art, architecture and the art-crafts, suggested at the Conference. Both those suggestions recognised explicitly the need for the training and employment they had been fighting for. The opportunity which Bombay claimed for the mural decorations and the prize at Delhi was the opportunity it claimed on behalf of all the rich and diverse contributions of experts from all parts of the country. The Prize and the mural paintings at Delhi would not only modify materially the "opportunist methods" of art education, as Sir George Lloyd called it, they would also be a means of placing those interested in Indian art outside India in direct touch with the artists in India who had after all the first claim on all that was said and done on behalf of Indian art. They would, moreover, give a more tangible and practical evidence of the work the India Society had been doing.

MR. PICKTHALL'S ADVICE TO ARTISTS.

Mr. Pickthall said he had noticed that in the speeches delivered they had laid great stress on the patronage given to Indian artists by his own countrymen. It was perfectly right that Indian artists being what they were should return thanks for such things, but they should not do it abjectly, because in every country in the world it was considered a great honour to extend patronage to artists in whatever medium it might be,—whether in literature, sculpture, or painting—greater honour to the person who extended it than to the artist himself.—Artists,—and he included himself in that category—were trying to add to the sum total of the world's beauty, sympathy, and interest, while other people merely tried to get some slight advantage to themselves. And, therefore, the work that the artists were doing was far more important than the work done by others, and they had reason to be proud of it. The artists must naturally be championed by everyone who loved art. There was no narrow, nationalism in art, although there might be some in appreciation of particular art. His countryman, Sir George Lloyd, who took a very strong attitude against Indian Nationalism—and he himself had suffered by it—was interested in, and sympathetic toward Indian art, because he was a man of taste. And among men of taste there was no need of elaborate compliments, for they were furthering their own cause when they were furthering the cause of good art and deserving artists wherever found. But he advised the artists to depend on none but on themselves. They did not suppose that the resolution would have been passed by the India Society, and Sir George Lloyd would have delivered an important speech, without good cause. The resolution was passed because their work was there close by, and everyone had seen that it was very good. If the artists went on doing their good work and improving their educational facilities and their artistic opportunities they would be doing great work for India. There were some who objected to the nationalism of a subject people, and said it was mere impudence. But men like Sir George Lloyd recognised the worth and work of good artists, and if they would show their work in England, France, Germany and America, they would be doing immense service to India. Those countries would say that India was a producing nation, which was really a tribute to the beauty and pleasure which Indians were adding to the sum of beauty in the world. That was the great work they were doing for India. There were art lovers all over the world and Indians did not know what valuable work they were doing for their country. He for one knew the propaganda that went on against a country which he loved,—against Turkey—because it was said they had no art. Of course, the Turks had got an art. They had got some of the most beautiful buidings, and so many of their great men had been poets, it could not be said that Turkey had no art. But what a great service Turkey would have done to herself if she had held an exhibition of all her art in western Europe. If Indian artists and the Art Society would be the pioneers in that direction they would be doing an immense service to the cause of peace, and immense service to the cause of their country's revival. But they must remember that they were themselves. They had to produce the goods, and if they could not, nobody could do anything for them. They who backed their art did no credit to themselves, for it was the right of the Indian artists. They had earned it. (Cheers.) The friends of Indian artists were going to get their worth and rights recognised! (Cheers.) He wished them his heartiest wishes in the work before them.

NEW DELHI—A SHOCKING ABOMINATION.

Coming to the question of new Delhi he said he did not admire new Delhi at all. Compared with the old Delhi, it was an abomination. When he had been there he wanted to see the old Delhi and the motor-car driver by mistake drove him to the new Delhi, and he had to tell him to drive on at once. It was awful. It was horrible! He doubted if the Bombay artists could altogether redeem it. It was a great mistake to have given that work to artists who had no sympathy with India, nor any understanding of Indian art. If Indian art was to progress, the artists should have opportunities and Captain Solomon had assured him that the vast wall spaces in New Delhi were the finest opportunity for Indian artists, and if India's artists were willing to take on the redemption of that monstrosity by all means let them do it. (Loud cheers).

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. O. Abbasi said when he had been to Berlin the first question they asked him there was about our culture, our poetry and our art. And a man was recognised there by his culture. It was the intrinsic merit of Indian art that mattered, and nothing else. The Crown Prince's Palace in Berlin had lately been turned into a museum and there was a collection of Indian art. The Indian propagandists there had been able to get hold of all the best works of the Tagore School of Calcutta. About patronage, he said they must rather shun it, and resent it. They must depend on themselves, and produce art for its own sake, he said.

The chairman while he agreed with the remarks of the speaker, said the only outlet to all artistic work was patronage and recognition.

Mr Lalkaka then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the meeting closed.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, JUNE 30.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

707-23—Sabnis G and Co. Sadanand Khandooji Shevte v Sonibai Sadanand Shevte and another. In Person.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1641-23—Mehta L and Co. Narayen Vithoba Awate v Kassambhoy Ebrahimbhai. Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1328-21—Edgelow G W and Co. Kuhara Shaji Kaisha Ltd. v Premchand Tribhowan and Co., Payne and Co.

350-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

351-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors. M. V Gokhale, Muntri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S. Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

1800-21—Dubash and Co. Zoharmal Uttamchand v Mulakhram Dhamuka, Kanga and Co.

2633-2 1—N C Dalal, Bamchand Gopalji v Kanjishanker Jetashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G. Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co. Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnasingh.

2776-21—Daphtary F and D. The Killachand Mills Ltd. vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co.

2817-21—Dubash and Co. Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2840-21—Amarchand and M. Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C. The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd. vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co. Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshahi, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others. Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co. Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others. Mu'ji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co. Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D. Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co. Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand. Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M. Goculdas Damoder v. C. M. Parekh and others. Madhowji and Co., Crawford B and Co.

CLUB FIXTURES.

... THOS. COOK AND SON'S C. C.
July 5th.—Mercantile Bank C. C.
July 12th.—Bombay Battalion C. C.
July 19th.—Volkart Bros. C. C.
July 26th.—Latham Abercrombie and Co., C. C.
August 2nd.—Imperial Bank of Persia C. C.
August 6th.—Mercantile Bank C. C.
August 16th.—Bombay Gas Co., C. C.
August 23rd.—Lloyds Bank C. C.
August 30th.—G. P. Railway Co. C. C.
September 6th.—Lloyds Bank C. C.
September 13th.—Grindlay and Co. C. C.
September 20th.—P. and O. Banking Corpn. C. C.
September 27th.—Bombay Y. M. C. A., C. C
October 4th.—Mackinnon Mackenzie Co., C. C.
October 11th.—Europeans vs. Indians C. C.
All matches commence at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S C. C.
June 28th.—Tata Hydro C. C.
July 5th.—Instituto Luso-Indiano S. C.
July 12th.—Bombay Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch.
July 26th.—Kodak C. C.
August 9th.—Eastern Telegraph Staff R. C.

C. RANA'S XI.

The following are the fixtures of C. Rana's XI:—

June 29—XVI Stars C C.
July 5—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
July 19—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
July 26—Parsi Cyclist C C.
August 3—Parekh C C.
August 12—Young Friends' Union C C.
August 24—Young Muslim Sporting C.
August 28—St. Xavier's College C C.
September 9—Wilson College Gymkhana.
October 12—All Joy C C.
October 19—Porbundar C C.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

LAWSON CASE FIXED FOR TO-DAY.

T. D. Lawson, the late accountant of the Lloyds Bank, Bombay Branch, who had been extradited from England to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2½ lakhs was brought to Bombay on Friday afternoon by S. S. "Dongola" by Inspector Lyons of the Bombay C. I. D. and was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor appeared for the crown while Mr. Baker, Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors represented the Bank.

Inspector Lyons, in formally opening the case said the accused was brought to Bombay on an extradition warrant.

His worship asked the accused if he would like his case to be committed to the ensuing criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court which would commence in July or whether he would agree to his being committed to the September sessions. His Worship intimated to the accused that his case would have to be committed ultimately to the criminal sessions.

The accused:—This sessions.

His Worship said in that case he would give a special day for the hearing of the case. He asked Mr. Baker if Monday would suit him. He did not want the case to keep hanging till September. The accused was also anxious that he should be tried at the next sessions and he (the Magistrate) wished to try and help him as much as he could.

Mr. Baker said it would be possible to deal with the large bulk of evidence on Monday.

His Worship:—Most of the evidence, I understand, is documentary?

Mr. Baker:—There will be some oral evidence.

His Worship fixed Monday at 2 p.m. for hearing the case.

CHARGED WITH FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Mr Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing on Saturday of the case in which Manibhai Dalpathbai, a mill agent, and Jethalal Manilal were charged at the instance of Mr. Justice Fawcett with fabrication of false evidence and using it as genuine, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Purshoam Shambhuram Datar, an interpreter in Bombay High Court said he was present in the Court of Mr. Justice Fawcett during the hearing of the case in question. He remembered the two accused who gave evidence in Gujarati in the High Court. Witness interpreted it in English. Keshavlal Maganlal was not examined in the High Court because he was not traed.

Cross examined by Sir C. H. Setalvad witness said he did not know if the court tried to find Keshavlal.

Taberally Mohmedalli Fatehi, one of the Commissioners for Oath, High Court, produced the written statements of defendents in the original civil suit. He did not know Manibhai Dalpathbai but a man of this name came and swore before the witness the written statements produced. Witness signed the written statements.

Ishwarlal Chunilal Kavishwar, Inspector, C. I. D. then said he had compared the receipt Nos. 520 and 527 produced with other receipts. He found some difference between printing and the counterfoils and other receipts of the receipt book. Witness here described the discrepancies of printing, binding and perforating etc.

Asked by the Court if he had anything to say with reference to the charge against him, Manilal Dalpathbai the first accused said he knew nothing about the allegations against him. He was innocent.

The case stands adjourned.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

On Saturday morning the railway traffic between Bandra and Colaba was considerably disorganised owing to the block instrument in the cabin between Mahalaxmi and Parel having failed to work. The traffic had to be carried on by the pilot guard system till 11 a.m. when the defect was repaired.

GOLD AND JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Abdul Satar Abdulla, a goldsmith of Dhanji Street reports to the police that he closed his shop at 7 p.m. on the 26th instant and went home. When he opened the shop the next morning he found that two iron bars from a window in a corrugated iron partition between the shop and the adjoining godown were removed. His safe was forced open and gold ornaments and jewellery valued at Rs. 15,545 stolen.

A PAREL TRAGEDY.

HUSBAND STABS WIFE.

On Friday morning Pandu Bhiku, a mill hand stabbed his wife Bhagibai at the Government Gate, Parel, she was removed to J. J. Hospotal by the police where she succumbed to her injuries in three hours.

Enquiries showed that Pandu was married to Bhagibai abour nine years ago when she was only 13 years of age. After her marriage, she lived with her husband for a year and then went to her parents at Ratnagiri, where she lived till five months ago when she returned to Bombay and put up with her cousin Ramji Dhondu at Parel Tank Road. She got employment in a mill at Superibang Road where she used to go daily with her cousin Akubai who also had been living in the same room. On Friday morning she was going to the mill as usual with Akubai and another woman named Yamunabai and were proceeding along Government Gate Road, Pandu called out to the deceased to stop. Akubai who was walking a little ahead of the deceased moved and allowed Pandu to pass and then turned round when she saw him catching the deceased by her 'sari' with his left hand and striking her with a clasp knife which he held in his right hand. Akubai and Yamuna walked away to the mill and remained there till mid-day meal when they returned home and failed to find Bhagibai there. Pandu, after stabbing the deceased sat near her with the knife in hand. A passer-by went to the Police station and informed the police who arrested the accused. She was removed to the hospital where she died.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to injuries.

Abdul Razak, a dealer in cutlery in Choro Bazar identified the knife as sold to the suspect on the 26th instant.

The jury returned a verdict of death from wounds inflicted on her with a knife by Pandu.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirty-second pence.—A.P.

A Rangoon, message of June 28th says:—A Tavoy message says that Squadron-Leader MacLaren left for Bangkok.—A.P.

LATE MRS. RAMABAI RANADE.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S TRIBUTE.

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan Society, a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Society's Malabari Hall, Gamdevi, to express sorrow at the sad death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade. Mrs. J. B. Petit presided.

Mrs. Petit in opening the proceedings paid tribute to the deceased lady for her sympathy and interests for the amelioration and upliftment of the women of India. The Seva Sadan of Poona, she said was a living monument of her work while the Seva Sadan of Bombay was in no small measure responsible to her devotion, sympathy and self-sacrifice.

Mrs. Shirinbai Cama then moved the following resolution:—

This Public Meeting of the Women of Bombay places on record its profound sorrow at the sad death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, a well-known Social Reformer and Social worker in India. Mrs. Ranade was the President of the Seva Sadan at Bombay and Poona from the very beginning up to the time of her death and in that capacity rendered invaluable help for the Social and Educational uplift and amelioration of the women of India. She was moreover connected with all the important women's associations in Bombay and Poona. By her death the cause of Indian Womanhood has sustained a heavy and irreparable loss, and the women of India have lost a sincere friend, a great leader and a staunch supporter.

This Meeting authorises its President to send a copy of this resolution to the family of Mrs. Ranade.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Lukmani in supporting the resolution said Mrs. Ranade was a devoted wife and a staunch friend and had set an example which all women should try to imitate.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in further supporting the resolution paid her tribute to the deceased.

Miss Sirin M. Cursetji also spoke at length in regard to the charming qualities of head and heart of Mrs. Ranade.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, June 29.

The following programme of music by Grand Hotel Orchestra followed by the news of the day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India will be broadcasted by wireless at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m., on Monday, June 30th, 1924:—

PROGRAMME.

Three Minatures:—Messrs. C. Sutton, Frank Briges, A. M. Green, C. Robinsoon, Mendelssohn.

Song Selected: Mr. Meville Medley.

Song I. Think Mrs. C. Robinson, Gur D'Hardelot.

First Movement:—Messrs. C. Susston, D. Minor Trio:—A. M. Green, C. Robinson, Mendelssohn.

Song selected:—Mr. Medley

Song:—The Stars, Mrs. C. Robinson, M. F. Phillips.

2nd and 4th:—Messrs. C. Sutton, A. M. Green.

Movements D'Minor Trio:—C. Robinson, Mendelssohn.

Associated Press and Reuters News Bulletin.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LOCAL SELF GOVT. IN SALSETTE.

COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE.

Government have appointed a committee to consider the question of the re-organization of Local Self-Government in Salsette. The Committee is desirous of obtaining the views of persons and bodies belonging to the Bombay Suburban District who are interested in the matter or who will be affected by any change in the Local Self-Government of the District. Copies of the appended questionnaire are being circulated. The Committee will be glad to receive the views of any person or body interested who has not been addressed direct and copies of the questionnaire can be obtained on application to the Secretary, General Department, Secretariat, Fort. All Representations should reach the Secretary by the 31st July at the latest.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

(1) Have you any opinions to express on the present Local Government of the Suburban District and the agencies through which it is conducted? Note.—These agencies consist of the 4 municipalities, 10 Notified Area Committees, 1 Cantonment, 1 Village Panchayat, 1 Sanitary Committee, 1 District Local Board and 1 Taluka Local Board. (2) Have you any suggestions to make as regards the replacing or reorganization of these or their unification and co-ordination? The following suggestions have been made as regards this part of the problem. Do you support either of these? (A) (a). The formation of a large suburban municipality for the whole of the area which is urban in character, say one municipality for the area extending from Bandra to Andheri on the west and Trombay to Ghatkoper on the east with a special constitution somewhat on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. (b) a district municipality for the area from Andheri to Borivli and (c) a District Local Board or Boards for the remaining rural area. (B) (a) Extension of the limits of the present municipalities by the absorption of adjoining Notified Area Committees in their areas or consolidation of two or more municipalities into one or a combination of several Notified Area Committees into a municipal borough under the provisions of the existing District Municipal Act and (b) a District Local Board or Boards for the rural area. (3) If you agree with either of these alternative proposals what, in your opinion should be the relative jurisdiction and powers of the several bodies; the mode of electing and appointing the members and officers, the nature and management of the income, revenue and funds etc? In particular should the constitution of the large Bombay Suburban Municipality be on the lines of the Bombay City Municipality? (4) If none of the above two alternative schemes is approved what, in your opinion, should be the form or forms of local Government in the Bombay Suburban District in place of the existing local authorities? (5) What powers, sources of income and head quarters should be assigned to the body or bodies to be created? (6) Do you consider that the area or any part of it should be absorbed in the Bombay Municipal area? If so what parts do you suggest for incorporation and for what reasons? (7) Have you any recommendations to make on other matters connected with the local self government in the Bombay Suburban District? (8) If legislation is required to give effect to your suggestions, what, if any, developments or changes in local self-governing bodies are recommended as an immediate measure?

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—West Yorks Regt. vs. B. B., R.F.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 1.

Municipal Corporation, 5-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. West Yorks "B", Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

The Harwood League—G. I. P. Parel vs. B. B., R.F.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. vs. B. G. A. 101 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. Bombay Police, Oval.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.

SATURDAY, July 5.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 5m; Sunset 7h 20m
July 2 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 3 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 6m.; Sunset 7h 20m
July 4 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m.
July 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.

OPENING RALLY OF "BOMBAY FELLOWSHIP."

The Opening Rally of the "Bombay Fellowship" will commence on Tuesday, July 1st at 5 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. There will be a programme of music. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON "CHRIST AND INDEPENDENCE."

There will be a lecture on Thursday, July 3rd in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 9 p.m. on "Christ and Independence" by Mr. Manilal H. Parekh. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business to-day (Monday) in memory of the late Seth Chunilal Valabhram of the firm of Seth Valabhram Hemchand.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Dr. G. S. Arundale will address the members of the Samaj to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall on "The Whither of Life." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside on the occasion. Ladies are cordially invited to attend. The lecture is open to the members of the P. P. Community only.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Schools Committee's June Monthly Meeting convened to meet on 21st June 1924, not having been able to finish all the business on the Agenda, was adjourned and the Adjourned Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 1st July 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Corporation Hall to transact the undisposed of Business.

UNIVERSITY OF BO[illegible]

The following are Lists of successful candidates at University Examinations, June 1924:—

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF B. HY.

Passed the whole Examination—
No. 3. Behman Ratanshaw Master.
No. 4. Sohrab Hoshangsha Nanavati.
No. 6. Vinayak Mahadev Vatwe.
No. 7. Mahadev Jagannath Sabnis.
No. 8. Dadabhoy Framji Sunavala.
No. 9 Vasudev Laksbman Deshpande.

PASSED IN PART I.

No. 5. Rama Dasu Shanbhag.

PASSED IN PART II.

No. 1. Bhagwant Moreshwar Jukar.

II.—FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

No. 1 Purushottam Vishvanath Gharpure (Medicine).

PASSED.

No. 2. Rustum Cursetji Lam (Medicine).
No. 7. Kedar Nath Kulshreshtha (Midwifery).
No. 1. Purushottam Vishvanath Gharpure, wins the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship.

III.—FOR THE DEGREE OF M.S.

PASS.

No. 2. Ratenshaw Nariman Kapadia.

A Tavoy message says MacLaren alighted on Tavoy river at 12-45 p.m. on the 27th instant. He was to leave for Bangkok on the 24th morning.—A. P.

The American destroyers "Preble" and "Sicard" arrived in Calcutta on the 27th instant.—A. P.

SUFFERED AGONY WITH SCIATICA.

"If it Were Not For Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I Do Not Think I Would Ever Have Walked Again."

"No one will ever know the misery I was in and how I suffered from sciatic rheumatism", says Mrs. Thomas Dunlop, an American lady residing at No. 10 Edison Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y. "For years I suffered on and off from this disease. Sharp pains that came without warning in my left hip and ran down my thigh were almost unbearable. My left hand became so swollen and sore that I could not use it.

"For four months I was confined to my bed and could not even turn over without help. I was very nervous and in agony night and day.

"I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through a doctor who had used them in a case very much like mine. After using them for a while I was able to get round. The cutting pains and swelling slowly disappeared and I could attend to my household duties. In 2,6 bottles Rs 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore. Write for the free booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," which contains a special chapter on the treatment of sciatica.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1924.

A CLEAR ISSUE.

The news from Ahmedabad has caused considerable consternation in the public mind. It seems to us calculated rather to restore, than to disturb, the equanimity of every earnest Indian Nationalist. The Mahatma knows what he is doing. In his retirement at Juhu he has been studying the pitiable record of the Congress during his imprisonment, he has been holding conversations with the leading men of all opinions and he has come not only to the conclusion, which we all have come to, that the Congress work is practically at a standstill in most parts of India owing to divided counsels, but also to the conclusion that the condition of things must be made apparently much worse before it could be made really better, and that no compromise between those whose sole wish to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress and those who would divert a portion of the Congress energy to council-entry and election work is possible *within the Congress*, if the constructive programme is to have a fair chance of success. The Mahatma has elected to stand or fall by his programme, as everybody might have known he would, and if he had adopted a more conciliatory attitude in that respect to start with, he would not have been the Mahatma whom India knows and venerates; he would have tacitly consented to obscure the issues for the masses of the nation whose service, welfare and advancement are his chief concern. The issues are now clear to everybody. The "walk-out" of the Swarajists from the A. I. C. C. Session, at Ahmedabad marks the beginning of clear understanding—not a diplomatic "understanding" as between two parties in the Congress, to the mystification and possibly to the detriment of the Indian nation as a whole, but a clear understanding by the common people of this country of the issues now before them for their weal or woe. And the return of the Swarajists, which at the time of writing seems to have already taken place, will mark the beginning of another period, of real intensive work for India's freedom.

That is what Mahatma aims at. He would not be Mahatma if he aimed at something less. That Mahatma Gandhi is not seeking to dragoon the Congress any more than he is seeking to cajole the multitude is clear from his behaviour after the departure of the Swarajists. Instead of seizing the advantage their secession gave him—as any politician would have done with glee——he insisted that their adverse votes must count as though they had been present, and declared his resolution to have been defeated; preferring, as he always does, a moral victory. "If I press the resolution," he said, "it is because I wish to know where I stand, where you stand and where the country stands." He might have added: "And because I wish the country to know exactly where we all stand." He said:

> Panditji knows that Councils alone are not sufficient to bring us Swarajya. I know that Panditji does not swear by the Councils. He wants the backing of the country. He wants the civil disobedience spirit in the country to back up their work in the Councils. I say that his Councils will not play an important part. It may play an important part in the life of some of us; but not in the life of the millions. I ask "Do you want to give life to the millions of your countrymen, do you or do you not want to go into the villages and organise the masses?" Think of 5,000 men, not calling a mass meeting and speechifying and haranguing but simply spreading themselves in villages as spinners and carders and calling upon the villagers to spin for India's sake. You cannot do so without faith, without talent. This is the real test through which the country has to go. The Charkha alone binds you to the lowliest of your countrymen. I do not want to make a fetish of the charkha. I am a breaker of idols. In that sense I am a Mussalman. If I find that a stone of the river Narbuda helps me in concentrating on my God then I shall have it and worship it. That way I am a Hindu.

His test question is: "Do you want to give life to the millions of your countrymen? Do you, or do you not, want to go into the villages and organise the masses?" For that work Council-entry offers no facilities and no hope. The Swarajists, by going into the councils, have accepted the position of popular representatives on a franchise the utterly undemocratic character of which has been a subject of ridicule even to the English House of Commons. By going into the Councils they have avowedly entered a path which they know to be fraudulent so far as the masses of the Indian nation are concerned. That they are endeavouring to serve their country in that way the Mahatma himself does not dispute. That they are trying to win Swaraj in that way is admitted. But the way which they have chosen is not clean, in the estimation of the Mahatma, whose longing is to keep his people pure from the contamination which is inevitable when in contact with all the political fraud and meanness of a system which but hides the gulf of violence. He wishes not to argue with the adversaries nor to fight them with their own weapons, but to bring his people clean out of the house of bondage, which cannot be done by talking; it needs solid work. He asks the Congress: "Do you want to give life to the millions of our countrymen? Do you, or do you not, want to go into the villages and organise the masses?" The leaders of the Swarajists have, to all intents and purposes, said frankly: "No." They have chosen another method, which seems good to them. Mahatma, in effect replies: "Do what seems good to you. But help the Congress to give life to the millions, or at least do not hinder it from doing so." He is speaking as the acknowledged leader of the Nation, the man to whom the Swarajist leaders themselves have offered the dictatorship, in order that he may know where he stands and where they stand and where the country stands. He has put the case quite clearly for the nation's judgment. Do you wish the Congress to be a mighty engine for the uplifting of the masses of your fellow countrymen, or do you wish it to degenerate into a political machine for securing votes for Congress-wallahs in the Councils? Both are a way to Swaraj. Take your choice.

IMPERIALISM VERSUS FEDERALISM

It is a common saying that the best comment upon a war is the peace that follows it, and judged by that test we all know what the objects of the last great war were. For they are writ large in the Treaty of Versailles. Yet there are people in this country who believe, or want Indians to believe, that the war was fought for some noble and disinterested "cause." Such a one is Prof. Coupland who in this year's Russel Lecture at Patna on "Freedom and Unity" solemnly says that the war was a fight against an organised system of national aggrandisement and tyranny represented by the two old Empires in Central Europe. Young men in other parts of the world have ceased to believe in such "stunts," but Prof Coupland who has only recently assisted in the drawing-up of a charter of Indian freedom which enunciates quite novel principles of democratic control of the public services has, we grant, good claim to talk eloquently of national freedom. However, to revert to the grand ideals of the Allies. "National Freedom," Prof. Coupland tells us, "though a legitimate battle-cry as an antidote to Pan-Germanism is only a half-truth, the other half of it being the ideal of human unity." That ideal, it would seem, was lost sight of by the victorious nations, but that was not altogether the case. Theoretically, at any rate, a League of Nations was as much a war-aim of the Allies as self-determination, and both originated from the same source, namely, Woodrow Wilson, both being twentieth-century expressions of the Victorian Liberal ideas of nationality and international comity. We are not a little obliged to Prof. Coupland for conceding that the principle of self-determination is at least a half-truth. From the writings of conservative political philosophers since the war and the conduct of every Government, Tory, Liberal or Labour, we have been led to believe that there is in truth no such thing as the right of self-determination, that it is a metaphysical abstraction which may be applied to subject-nations of enemy-States at times, but that for citizens of an Asiatic "possession" of one of the Allied countries to demand it is constitutional heresy, political charlatanism, revolutionary cant. Doubtless this is due to the well-known fact, that, under British trusteeship, no one can have any legitimate grievance, the legitimacy of it being decided by those against whom the grievance exists.

Nor is Prof. Coupland right in claiming, as he does, that a genuine synthesis has been achieved in the British Empire, or as he calls it the British Commonwealth, in this matter and that the baffling paradox of political subjection, on the one hand, and international disintegration, on the other, has at last been resolved. In the first place, immediately at least, the credit for the preaching of this gospel of "Freedom and Unity" goes, as every one knows, to Mr. Wilson and America, not Britain. But the other objection against Prof. Coupland's contention is even more fundamental. He is right in pointing to Canada and South Africa as illustrations of his main thesis: though it may be observed in passing that when the bestowal of "freedom" that reconciled French and English Canadians as well as the Dutch and the British in South Africa is suggested as a solution of the problem of Hindu-Muslim 'unity' in India, the suggestion is always ridiculed. But while it is true that federalism is the nearest political approach to the ideal of freedom *plus* unity, there is no ground for Prof. Coupland's facile analogy between a federal state and an Empire, which is such a common fallacy of most imperialist writers. As any elementary political treatise will tell Prof. Coupland, the aim of federalism is a reconciliation between the necessity of national co-operation and the right of autonomy of the constituent states. But this is certainly not the purpose of imperialism which, in its essence, is the product partly of an exaggerated and depraved form of nationalism and partly of the economic ambitions of capitalism. In its origin, federalism involves willing participation by free and equal units: while imperialism is based on arrogent and self-complacent notions of "trusteeship" and "civilising missions" and implies the super-imposition of a political structure on another people and the industrial exploitation of their resources. In a word, except for the fact that they secure a uniform foreign policy and that Dominions resemble States to a certain extent, there is very little in common between imperialism and federalism, while their ideals are, in most ways, antithetic. There is, of course, nothing to prevent a federation from being imperialistic any more than there is to prevent an Empire from evolving a federal institution. But the difference between the two is not rendered less vital for that reason, even if there was no racial issue to divide the only Empire that exists at the present day.

THE PUNJAB JAILS.

In a tone of righteous indignation, which ill-becomes them, the Punjab Government have reviewed the Jail Administration report for last year, and speak complacently of their own perfections and the delinquencies of the Press and the public. Naturally, the jail officers come in for a good deal of praise, and the Government assure them that their sympathies are with the defamed officials and they place on record the efforts made to maintain prison discipline, and then console themselves with the thought that the attacks on the prison administration are engineered with the object of bringing discredit on the Government. All this is mentioned in the Report to prove that the public were wrong and that the officials were a set of angels overflowing with the milk of human sympathy and kindness. It is also stated that proceedings were started against the Press for defaming the officials. That, however, goes without saying, particularly when the public have to pay the expenses of these martyred officials. Strong rulers, and the Punjab is full of these, cannot brook the least adverse criticism from the Press. We are told that as soon as the Akalis were released the campaign of vilification in the Press ceased at once. There must be something inherently wrong in the Punjab jail system which compels the Press and public men to attack it. We have heard very few officials defend the jail administration as a whole, and even the Punjab Government cannot do it, their only excuse being that they have to make use of the available human material, and lack funds for any improvements. In the course of the articles which Lala Lajpatrai contributed to this journal, shortly after his release from prison, he vividly described the corruption which was rife in the Punjab and the callousness of the officials. Sir John Maynard who has been in charge of the jails for the last three years, Mr. Lajpatrai told us, always brought forward these excuses about the poor quality of the available human material, lack of funds, and the corruption obtaining in the jails, whenever the prison system was attacked, and he has not disappointed us now.

As Lala Lajpatrai said, the Government always proceeds on the assumption that the prisoners are not human beings and that the jail officials are "angelic, able and efficient." The Punjab Government declare that all the allegations made about the treatment of Akali prisoners are without foundation, and ask us to believe that they were treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. We know that the rigours of the jail system, all over the country, are particularly reserved for political prisoners, and not necessarily for the murderer, or the habitual offender, or the dacoit. The politicals, who are the most harmless of prisoners, are given the worst punishments on the slightest provocation, and they are made to feel the full weight of official wrath to break their spirit. As the Lalaji said, it is impossible to live in a jail without breaking some rules either in letter or in spirit. We can understand the wrath of Government against the Akalis. If a Guruka-Bagh is possible outside the Punjab jail, what the conditions must be inside it is not difficult to imagine. The public who know of the treatment meted out to the Mulshi Petha and other political prisoners and even to Mahatma in jail, whom the late Governor wanted to "bury alive," need not be surprised at the treatment in the Punjab jails. There cannot be a more impartial and friendly critic of the Government than Mahatma Gandhi and even he has unreservedly condemned the Indian jail system. It certainly is not for the officials in the Punjab to say that the prisons there are palaces to live in, as one of the witnesses in the O'Dwyer case said. We can understand the sympathies of Government being extended to the defamed officials, but unfortunately they have no sympathy for the poor victims of the jail administration. Even the Jail Committee, which was overweighted with the official element, said that the system "has failed to regard the prisoner as an individual" but considers him as "a unit in the jail administrative machinery. It has a little lost sight of the effect which humanising and civilising influence might have on the mind of the prisoner.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Art at Wembley.

A London correspondent writes:—

You will remember, in your issue of May 1st, you had a leader on the Bombay School of Art exhibit, and wondered that the Lahore School of Art could have outshone the Bombay School. You did not (and it was quite natural) allow for the defects attendant on my visit being so very early, before anything like a state of preparedness. Lahore showed up because it had a building, a miniature carved house, and that could be quickly erected and make a visible landmark. The Punjab Court is about twice as big as the Bombay Court, and even had there been a *house* for Bombay I doubt if room could have been found to put it up. Anyway, the Bombay Art Exhibit is, for good or ill, housed not in the Indian Pavilion, but in the Imperial Fine Arts Gallery. There is not a very good *light* for purely art exhibits in the Pavilion, while the F. A. Gallery is of course specially constructed for the purpose. If it is bad to be outside the Bombay Court, it is on the other hand a more exalted honour, though less flattering to local patriotism, to be in the great Art Gallery. The space is not large,—out of 44,000 sq. feet for all art of the Empire 5,500 sq. feet has to suffice for all the Dominions, so India does not get much, but—perhaps—she gets all she requires. Besides the Art exhibits there is the designing and execution of the "Indian Room" in Bombay Court, of which I find the following mention on page 118 of the catalogue of the Indian Pavilion:—The magnificent Indian Room (very fully described in a separate pamphlet) has been designed and carried out by the Bombay School of Art, which has been responsible, in the past few years, for a revival of Indian Art, which is attracting attention not only in India but in Western Countries." So things are not so bad for Bombay Art as we were led to fear.

The Three Tailors of Amritsar.

It is announced that the "Amritsar District Sikh Publicity Committee" has decided to present an address of welcome to Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, when he visits Amritsar. If Sir Malcolm consents to receive the address, he cannot feel much flattered by being welcomed by a body of persons who appear to have as much claim to represent the Sikh community of the district as the three Tailors of Tooley Street had to represent the citizens of London. Who compose this "Publicity" Committee and what are its credentials? No one knows. If it has any status worth mentioning, why did the Punjab Government conduct their negotiations in connection with Gurdwara legislation with the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee—a legally proscribed body, let us not forget—and not with this committee?

A Matunga Grievance.

It was not for the first time that the subject of the nuisance caused to the residents of Matunga by the G. I. P. Railway Workshops working late at night was brought before the Corporation and discussed vehemently as it was discussed on Thursday. Neither the Corporation nor the Commissioner can do anything to mitigate the nuisance. The Company has now graciously, perhaps for the sake of peace, agreed to stop working the heavy machinery after midnight. It suggests that it would be pleased to stop work entirely after 12.30 a.m. Even the local Government, if they were minded to interfere, which is very doubtful, cannot put a stop to this nuisance. During the war, of course, the people of Matunga, who were as anxious to win the war as others, patiently put up with the nuisance, but they cannot in reason be expected to do so now.

A Wise Decision.

It would have been hardly wise for the Corporation to have embarked upon an ambitious road scheme in connection with the proposed terminal station at Grant Road with the ultimate view of making money by selling frontages. It is this lure which has saddled the Corporation with large areas of land in the city which it is unable to dispose of. In face of the present financial situation in the city it would have been sheer rashness to have started another scheme on the mere off-chance of making money in the future. It is also clear that Government themselves have not made up their mind about the terminal station; the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company also has not yet decided on its future plans. It was the late Governor who conceived the idea of a magnificent terminal station at Grant Road, which was to be the envy of the whole country—of course, at a fabulous cost to the people. There was a strong agitation as the scheme would have meant the pulling down of a number of houses, at a time when there is such a scarcity of housing accommodation in the city. The Government of India must have prevented them from doing so. At any rate, even the Government of India have not come to a definite decision in the matter as was evident from the answers given in the Legislative Assembly. The Corporation, by a very narrow majority, has rejected the scheme for the present and the decision must, in present circumstances, be regarded as a wise one.

Vivisection and Public Funds.

Humanitarians all the world over will be rejoiced to hear that Lt. Commander Kenworthy has introduced a Bill in the British Parliament for the purpose of preventing payment of public funds towards vivisection. In Great Britain as much as £130,000 was paid last year for the purpose of experimenting upon inoffensive animals and we have yet to learn whether any advantage was derived from these experiments. There has been a great deal of agitation in England against public subsidy for such experiments, but vested interests have so far been too strong. As Commander Kenworthy said, while England spent last year only £70,000 on the supply of milk for children, the enormous sum of £130,000 was spent for experiments on animals. The Bill was read for the first time, without opposition, but at the second and third reading in Parliament there is bound to be considerable criticism by doctors and others.

DIFFERENCES COMPOSED.

CALM AFTER STORM.

FRUIT OF DAS-NEHRU MAHATMA INTERVIEW.

RESOLUTIONS AMENDED.

DELETION OF PENALTY CLAUSES.

P. C. C.'S TO DEAL WITH DEFAULTING MEMBERS.

MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH.

ALL FOUR RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A. I. C. C. PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday night's Gandhi-Das-Nehru informal conference has borne fruit. A real compromise agreeable to both parties has been arrived at.

Mahatma Gandhi announced at the A. I. C. C. meeting on Sunday morning when it assembled at 9 o'clock that the Swarajists and himself had come to an understanding. He then moved his second resolution in different terms from what it originally was. According to the agreed amendment the Provincial Committees alone will deal with defaulting officials on the report of the All-India Congress Committee. The penal clause has been also removed from the second resolution.

Mr. Das has been elected member of the All-India Working Committee.

The third resolution for the exclusion of those not accepting the five boycotts from Congress Councils, was also amended. Mahatmaji in moving the resolution did not make any speech. To this resolution amendments were moved by Mr. N. S. Varadachari and Mr. Aney. They were negatived and the original resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The fourth resolution moved by Mahatmaji condemning the murder of Mr. Day by Gopinath Saha evoked heated debate. Mr. Das moved an amendment which was ultimately declared lost (70 for, 78 against.) The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

After a heated and prolonged debate the All-India Congress Committee passed this afternoon Mr. Gandhi's motion No. 2 and 3 in an altered form as previously agreed upon between Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajist leaders. Evidently last night's negotiations had borne fruit, The Swarajists were present in the meeting in large numbers and expressed satisfaction at the compromise agreed upon.

The 4th Resolution re condemnation of the murder of Mr. Day by Gopinath Saha was moved by Mahatma and opposed by Mr. Das whose amendment was lost (78 voting against and 70 for) The original motion was passed by an overwhelming majority.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Th meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was opened by the President at about 9 a.m. when Mr. C. R. Das with the Chairman's permission made a few observations on the negotiations between himself and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi on the other. Mr. Das said that they were forced to leave yesterday's meeting on account of the unconstitutional character of the proceedings. They attended to-day's meeting as a result of the understanding arrived at last night, but it should not be understood that yesterday's resolution was taken part in by the Swarajists. He was sure that they would take the resolutions of yesterday as genuinely passed by the majority.

Mr. Gandhi then spoke. He called upon the Swarajists to work the Charkha programme. He further expressed the hope that they would do so in a good sprit.

Mr. Gandhi then proceeded to move his second resolution which was originally worded as follows:—

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"In asmuch as complaints have been received that Provincial Secretaries and other members of the Congress organizations do not carry out the instructions issued to them from time to time by officers duly authorised thereto, the A.I.C.C. hereby resolves that those in charge of matters referred to them failing to comply with the instructions of officers thereto appointed shall be deemed to have vacated their offices and the vacancy shall be filled in the usual manner provided that the member thus vacating shall not be eligible for re-election till the next general election."

The following was the form in which it was reshaped after Gandhi-Nehru consultations last night. It was in the following form that Mr. Gandhi presented the motion to-day:—

AMENDED RESOLUTION.

"In as much as it has been brought to the notice of the All-India Congress Committee that instructions issued from time to time by officers and organizations duly authorised thereto have some times not been carried out properly it is resolved that the Executive Committees of the Provincial Congress Committees shall have power to take such disciplinary action including dismissal as may be deemed advisable and in cases where the default is by the provincial authorities, the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee shall have the power to take such disciplinary action including dismissal as may be deemed advisable by the respective committees of the Provincial Committees."

The resolution also contains other disciplinary measures but is devoid of the penal clause in the original resolution. In moving the resolution Mr. Gandhi referred to the visit paid him last night by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He was asked by them—why it was that he advised the Committee to expunge the penalty clause from the first resolution passed yesterday. He was also asked as to the trend of his mind at that time. Mr. Gandhi told them what he told the meeting yesterday. There was no real majority in favour of that clause. It was, therefore, a dignified course for the All-India Congress Committee to expunge the clause after detailing the objections to the clause providing penalty made by Mr. Das. Mr. Gandhi said that Mr. Das had agreed to the compromise placed before them and had further agreed to work the Constructive Programme to the best of his ability and join the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. While drafting it Mr. Gandhi did not consult anybody. He had tried to satisfy the Swarajists to the best of his ability. He had thus placed his compromise before the meeting. He would ask them to dismiss him for a moment from their minds in disposing off the resolution. If you want to reject the resolution" said Mr. Gandhi, "reject it, but if you want to pass it shoulder the responsibilities."

Mr. Vallabhai Patel seconded the motion. The resolution was carried unanimously without any discussion.

Mr. N. S. Varadachari, however, expressed dissatisfaction at the unsatisfactory character of the amended resolution in as much as it did not provide for the punishment of persons in case the Provincial Committee and the All-India Congress Committee did not agree in the interpretation of a question.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

Mr. Gandhi then proceeded to move the third resolution in the amended form. Originally as proposed to be moved by him and as accepted by the Working Committee. the resolution ran as follows:—

"In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee it is desirable that the Congress electors do not elect to the various Congress organizations practising lawyers, those who deal in or wear mill-spun cloth, parents and guardians sending their minor children to educational institutions under Government control, holders of Government titles and members of the Legislative bodies and the A.I.C.C. therefore, requests such persons who are now members of the various Congress elective organizations to resign their places."

The resolution which was moved actually this morning was a compromise resolution and was couched thus:—The All-India Congress Committee draws the attention of the Congress voters to the fact that the five boycotts namely of all mill-spun cloth, Government law court, educational institutions, titles and Legislative bodies except in so far as they may have been affected by the Cocanada resolution are still part of the Congress Programme and therefore, considers it desirable that those Congress voters who believe in the Congress Programme do not elect to the various Congress organizations, those who do not believe in carrying out in their own person the said five boycotts except where affected by the said Cocanada resolution and the A.I.C.C. therefore, requests such persons who are now members of Congress elective organizations to resign their places."

Mr. Gandhi did not make any speech on the motion. Mr. Vallabhai Patel seconded the motion.

Mr. N. S. Varadachari moved an amendment to the effect that reference to the Cocanada resolution should be deleted. Mr. Vardachari made along speech justifying the amendment. He thought that the No-changers were stronger enough to carry on the Congress work single-handed. It was not right that the executive should be a heterogenous body. Mr. Hardayal Nag seconded Mr. Varadhachariar. A Maharastra member supported the motion. Mr. Harisarvotam Rao and one or two others still further supported.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S SPEECH.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then spoke. He gave an account of how he in company with his brother was bringing about a compromise at Cocanada between the pro and no-changer and testified to the great sincerity and reasonableness of Mr. Das. Maulana Shaukat Ali made an earnest appeal for forgetting the past and to look upon the period between Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment and release as a period of evil and a dream. If Maulana Shaukat Ali and his brother tried to bring about a compromise it was not because they had lost their faith in their chief's programme, but because they were anxious to avoid unnecessary controversy when there was better work awaiting them. Then the speaker alluded to the resolution and said that they should not ask Mr. Gandhi the why and wherefore of it. The speaker himself would not. For he was a humble soldier. Their chief might or might not tell them the why of a certain thing. For example he voted for the penalty clause when called on to do so and immediately voted for rescinding the same later when desired to do so.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad speaking on the resolution in Hindi said that the spirit of the original resolution and in his opinion the resolution as placed before the meeting might as well be withdrawn. He was totally opposed to the proposal of exempting any boycott. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar also spoke.

MR. DAS' SPEECH.

Then Mr. C. R. Das said that the idea of deleting any reference to the Cocanada resolution was unfair. The Cocanada resolution was there and was as much in force as the Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmedabad and Gaya resolutions by which they swore. There was no idea expressed or intended at the time of Delhi and Cocanada to exclude the Swarajists from the executive after they went to the Councils, to go where they got the Congress permission. It was nothing short of illogical and irrational to defy the Cocanada resolutions. "You cannot," said Mr. Das "go behind the Cocanada resolution. You cannot start other boycotts in the A. I. C. C. I do not see any reason whatsoever why the resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi should not be passed and why those words should be deleted."

Mr. Aney had moved an amendment that the rules in the resolutions be applicable to the Provinces where people had faith in the five-fold programme. A number of speakers spoke in Hindi. Mr. Gandhi then made a brief reply. He discouraged strongly the idea of confusing issues with loyalty to him. What would they do if he died to-morrow, what did they mean doing if he had a sudden accident. Mr. Gandhi deprecated the tendency to centralise everything round him. He called on the Committee to pass his resolution if they were convinced it was the right course to follow or to reject it and adopt Mr. Varadhachariar's amendments if they thought it was good. The amendments were defeated and the original resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The Committee then adjourned till 6 p.m. when it will probably discuss the resolution on Gopinath Saha. If the Swarajist rank and file continue in the frame of mind as a day or two before they will move an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Gandhi in the terms of the Serajganj resolution. The Working Committee in the meanwhile is meeting.

AGITATION IN AKALI CAMP.

The Akali camp in the Congress camp was much agitated this morning to hear of the probable transfer of Mr. K. M. Panikkar to the Vaikom division at the instance of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. The Akalis intend to prevent the arrangement in the interest of their work in Amritsar which Mr. Panikkar has been doing for some time.

DAS-NEHRU-MAHATMA INTERVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 28.

Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru after a long consultation between themselves have gone up to the Satyagrahasram Sabarmati, to discuss with Mr. Gandhi the position arising out of Mr. Gandhi's second and third resolutions. Mr. Gandhi is believed to be firm in his attitude and not likely to give way on essentials. At best his third resolution regarding members of the legislature, lawyers etc. in relation to the Indian National Congress may, it is said, be so amended as to make a request and not issue a mandate to the Swarajists and others affected by the resolution to resign their seats. Swarajist circles seem to attach no particular difference between the resolution as it is and the rumoured amendment because it is argued no respectable person can take advantage of a request which is no better than a mandate. It is possible that the Swarajists will attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C. to-morrow. What attitude they will adopt if they attend is a question which cannot be speculated upon till their interview with Mr. Gandhi has been concluded. If they attend and there is no compromise between Mr. Gandhi and them there is every likelihood of points of order under the constitution being raised over the other resolutions of Mr. Gandhi, or it may be that they may repeat their to-day's action. The camp is again full of anxious speculation.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Last night's Gandhi-Das-Nehru informal conference seems to have borne fruit. A real compromise agreeable to both parties is understood to have been arrived at. What exactly it is, is not known. Pandit Motilal and other Swarajists are attending to-day's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Das has been elected member of the All-India Working Committee.

MAHATMA'S FOURTH RESOLUTION.

PASSED AFTER HEATED DEBATE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

At to-day's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Gandhi moved a resolution regretting the murder of Mr. Ernest Day by Gopi Nath Saha offering the Committee's condolences to Mr. Day's family and though expressing the Committee's deep sensibility of love of country however misguided, strongly condemning this and all such political murders. The resolution expressed the emphatic opinion "that all such acts are inconsistent with the Congress creed and its resolution of non-violent non-cooperation" and further recorded the opinion that such acts "retard progress towards Swaraj and interfere with preparations for Civil Disobedience which, in the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee, is capable of evoking pure self-sacrifice but which can only be offered in a perfectly peaceful atmosphere."

Mr. Gandhi made no speech and the motion was seconded by Mr. Vallabhai Patel who conducted the campaign for the refusal of the payment of taxes in Borsad recently.

MR. DAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. C. R. Das moved an amendment in the terms of the Serajgung resolution recording that "whilst denouncing or dissociating itself from violence and adhering to the principle of non-violence the Committee appreciates Saha's ideal of self-sacrifice, misguided though that is in respect of the country's best interests and expresses respect for Saha's self-sacrifice."

Mr. Das urged that he had been unnecessarily maligned and said that no difference existed between Mr. Gandhi's resolution and the amendment. He said he had been assailed with the base threat of action under Regulation Three of 1818 and if only as an answer that bluff he asked the House to accept the amendment

A long and heated debate followed and one speaker urged the meeting not to be guided by the extreme non-violence of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi refused to reply saying that if the country did not know its own mind by this time, there was no use in trying to inculcate the idea.

Mr. Das' amendment was negatived by 73 votes to 67 and when a poll was demanded the House divided with the result that 70 voted for the amendment and 78 against it. The amendment was declared lost and the original motion was then carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Gandhi did not take part in the voting.

The meeting then recorded its sympathy with the Akalis in their struggle.

DEBATE ON RESOLUTION NO. 1

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 28.

The following is a continuation of the debate on the first resolution of Mahatma re: Charkha spinning:—

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel seconded the resolution of Mr. Gandhi.

Lala Goyarbandas of the Punjab at this stage moved an adjournment of the further consideration of the subject. He moved the following amendment which was negatived by a majority. The motion read: "Whereas Hindu-Muslim unity is the primary necessity for the establishment of Swarajya, whereas Hindu-Muslim tension endangers the peace of the country, whereas it is impossible to carry out any programme in this atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion and hostility, whereas the present resolution, recommended by the Working Committee is likely to create a further split in our camps, this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee resolves that the consideration of the motion be postponed till the next session of the Congress and all efforts be concentrated towards the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity."

Dr. Choithram (Sindh) seconded.

When put to vote, the motion was declared defeated.

PT. MOTILAL'S OPPOSITION.

Then Pandit Motilal Nehru rose and offered a strong opposition to Mr. Gandhi's motion on the ground that it was wholly unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. The Pandit referred humorously to his connection with the legal profession for a much longer time than Mr. Gandhi himself, which was probably responsible for the fact that he could not rise to the same height as Mr. Gandhi. Pandit Motilal then drew the attention of the All-India Congress Committee to the informal conference between him and Mr. Das on one side and Mr. Gandhi on the other. After thanking the President for the courtesy extended to him by delaying the meeting till after the conference was concluded, Pandit Nehru told the Committee that he and Mr. Das offered Mr. Gandhi absolute dictatorship and that if Mr. Gandhi, who was further to be vested with the sole right of determining how the Constructive Programme was to be worked out, might appoint his own agents in every Province where Swarajists had anything to do with the executive and that the Swarajists, far from offering any opposition, would see to Mr. Gandhi's order being carried out to the very letter. Mr. Gandhi would not accept the terms. Referring to Mr. Gandhi's statement that a majority of those who voted yesterday in favour of his (speaker's) point of order were mostly from Bengal and that therefore there was reason to think that other Provinces were in favour of prosecuting the present programme, Pandit Motilal said that under the Constitution each Province had been given a certain quota on the A. I. C. C. and that it was open to all others to have come to the meeting and vote against him. It was unfair on Mr Gandhi's part to have analysed the voting in the way he had done. [illegible] to the defiance programme spoken by Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal asked Mr. Gandhi if he seriously believed that the Charkha programme would bring about such an atmosphere as it was not forthcoming and as there was a regular lull in the country they went to the Council to offer obstruction to the bureaucracy. The Charkha programme was not going to bring them any the nearer towards Swaraj. Continuing, the Pandit asked the supporters of Mr. Gandhi to tell Mr. Gandhi how much they worked his Constructive Programme during his imprisonment. "Can they put their hands in their hearts", asked Pandit Motilal Nehru, "and tell us honestly if they believed in the Charkha programme? During Mahatmaji's absence where was that belief gone? Mr. Gandhi spoke of discipline. He also wanted discipline, but in the name of discipline they could not commit breaches of the Constitution and what was more, do things opposed in the letter and the spirit to all accepted notions of democracy. Concluding the Pandit said: "We have tried for peace in every possible way consistent with the self-respect of the Swaraj Party, but our attempt has not succeeded for the present. We have not lost faith and we are still looking forward to an united Congress in the near future."

BELIEF IN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

"In the meantime we have to make out position clear. We believe in the Constructive Programme, but we do not believe that by itself and without any other activity it will or can lead to Swaraj (hear, hear) within a reasonable period of time. (Hear, hear.) It is because we believe in the Constructive Programme we have always been and are still willing to help Mahatmaji in every possible way. If he has no faith in us we are willing to let him have complete control in carrying out that work and we undertake to see that no obstruction or hindrance is caused by the Swarajists in the faithful carrying out of any directions or instructions that he may issue from time to time in regard to the Constructive Programme. We were and still are prepared to allow any agents whom he may appoint in this behalf every facility in the Provinces where Swarajists have anything to do with the executive and we were and still are prepared to undertake not to interfere with that work in any way whatsoever. But we are not prepared to surrender our rights. The Indian National Congress belongs as much to us as to the opposite party. We will not allow, if we can help it, the Constitution to be changed according to the caprice of a narrow majority whenever it may think necessary to crush the minority. The demand that the Swarajists should go out of the executive is under the circumstances, an unreasonable demand and it is only due to our self-respect that we must resist it. We declare that the resolution under discussion is an unconstitutional contrivance and we go away to-day only to return with a majority whose duty it will be to refuse its sanction to such unconstitutional attempts."

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

Then Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das and their supporters, including Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, left the hall in a body as a protest against the resolution of Mr. Gandhi.

Probably the decision of the Swarajists suddenly to leave the meeting in a body was responsible for the surprise expressed by some members who were excited. The proceedings were practically suspended for a few minutes.

Maulvi Mahomed Shafi M.L.A. of Behar speaking on Mr. Gandhi's resolution when the business of the house was resumed, observed that the penal clause in the resolution should be removed and that the advisory part of the resolution might be retained, thus making it only morally obligatory on members to spin. In his opinion the whole thing should be left to the members' sense of honour.

Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra also opposed the motion and suggested that members should not be required to spin daily and that their quota should be sent to the Khadi Board. He also insisted that defaulters should not be penalised but a list of their names should be published for the guidance of electors.

Pandit Santanam pleaded that there were many honest believers in the charka who could not give all their time to spinning if such was the implication of Mr. Gandhi's motion.

Mr. T. Prakasam hotly opposed Mr. Gandhi. He thought that Mr. Gandhi did not know the pulse of the country. Everything would be alright if he would work with patience. Mr. Prakasam characterised Mr. Gandhi's proposals as monstrous, unconstitutional and unpleasant.

Dr. Mahomed thought that Mr. Gandhi's motion could only add to the many factions in the country. Moreover, there were many who could not learn to handle the Charkha in spite of honest attempts. Mr. Gandhi, in his opinion, ought to take cognizance of the capacity of the soldiers in exacting discipline.

Dr. Choithram also opposed that motion and said that the Congress movement was being struck at the root by Mr. Gandhi's motion. Instead of wrecking the Congress could not the Mahatma start a separate organisation of his own?

Maulana Abul Kalam who understood the spirit of the resolution was convinced of the unconstitutional character underlying. The Moulana observed that if members voted for the motion they were bound to carry it out. Were they meaning to do so?

SUPPORT TO RESOLUTION.

Sirdar Mangal Singh and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon opposed and supported the motion respectively.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha asked Mr. Gandhi to take individual undertaking from every member voting for the resolution.

Mr. Venkatappaiyya strongly supported Mr. Gandhi in a short speech and urged that discipline required the new action proposed by Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Kowjalgi in a humorous speech expressed the opinion that Mr. Gandhi would be placed in an awkward position if the meeting accepted his motion. He appealed to Mr. Gandhi to create another Bardoli.

Mr. R. Venkatram supported the motion.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi then replied to the debate. He said it was a painful action that the Swarajists adopted but he was absolutely unperturbed. He could not be frightened by such withdrawals. He was reminded of a very similar incident in Calcutta when they were about to lose the services of some of their great leaders. Exactly the same situation had arisen now but the withdrawal of the Swarajists, he was sure, was but temporary. After alluding to the Moderates' withdrawal from the Congress, Mr. Gandhi said that he would do the same thing if he disagreed with the policy or the resolutions of the Congress. After withdrawal he would try to break the organisation. Mr. Gandhi was anxious to avoid bitterness and appealed to newspapers to use the pen with restraint or to burn the newspapers. Even if the Swarajist leaders seceded from the meeting it was the duty of the meeting to count the votes of the absentees against the resolution. Then alone he could find out if he had a majority, because they had left the meeting only to create an impression on the No-changers and not with the idea of breaking their connection altogether. Referring to the dictatorship offer the speaker said it was humiliating both to the people who offered it and to himself. Mr. Gandhi then referred at length to Hindu-Muslim tension and said that his programme alone could satisfactorily solve the Hindu-Moslem problem. Concluding Mr. Gandhi called the attention of the meeting to the grave responsibility they would be put to if they passed the resolution.

The amendment to delete the penal clause was defeated and the original resolution was carried

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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MR. M. N. ROY.

A CRITICAL INQUIRY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

On the eve of the 37th session of the Indian National Congress (December 1922) the programme of the "Vanguard" Party, a social-democratic or communist organisation, was submitted to the Congress and its adoption demanded. It was hardly even discussed, for which a sufficient reason can be found in the criticisms and rumours, accusations and distortions, which greeted the publication of the programme. It is amazing what misinterpretations can be made of a document one has omitted to read. One of these non-perusing critics staggered me by declaring that the 'Vanguard' programme advocated the cutting of the throats of all the capitalists. When I said I had read it but had failed to see any such passage, he added with an air of firm conviction: "Yes, and of other people as well as capitalists!"

May I here repeat that there is not a word or suggestion of such a thought anywhere in the programme? How can we explain misinterpretation so deplorable? I fancy I have the explanation.

The (London) "Morning Post" published, on December 21st 1923, a column of vicious comments on the summarised version of the Programme. A very foul attack was at the same time made on the personal character of Mr. M. N. Roy, who was treated as if he alone were the "Vanguard" Party and the sole author of the Programme. Reuter cabled to India the complete contents of the Programme, together with the choice remarks of the "Morning Post." Reuter broke through its habitual reserve so far as to say:—"It will be difficult for Indian politicians—whether of the Congress camp or not—with the help of this programme to be satisfied of the source from which the proposals that may be put before the Congress, have sprung." And, as Imperialism doubtless expected, this Reuter message would be read as perfunctorily as was the Programme. Even independent persons who apparently desired to learn whence "the proposals to the Congress have sprung," finished by circulating random talk about "cutting of throats." Again I beg to remark that *there is not a word*, even in Reuter's inspired communication, about killing capitalists or any other persons.

I turn now to an incorrect statement of fact which subsequently appeared in this journal. I will say the writer of the paragraph made a mistake. In that I am exercising a charity which he did not exhibit. The accusation took the form of an enquiry whether Mr. Roy, who once was Mr. Bhattcharya was not the same person with a conspirator who turned informer. Will my readers be very much surprised if I inform them that there is not a word of truth, nor even a reasonable excuse for the error, in this insinuation against Mr. Roy? Mr. Roy, as I will show, is—it is not denied—the same man as Bhattacharya. Bhattacharya was a terrorist, a man of violence, an organiser of outbreaks. But he was never an informer.

I wrote to very reliable men, who know without approving, the work and history of [illegible] revolutionaries. All agreed that the insinuation was totally unfounded. One wrote:—"I am sure from my reports that he was never an informer against his comrades. The Bengal workers still hold him in reverence." And that is from a man who is profoundly opposed to terrorism. Surely we, who do justice even to a dog do not need to soil ourselves by misrepresentating a man, no matter what our views about his opinions or his deeds?

ROY AND BHATTACHARJI.

In the April 1923 issue of "The Socialist" of Bombay appeared the following passage, in the course of the review of a book on "Revolutionaries of Bengal."

"At the end of the book the author has added the "Sedition Committee's" version of the German plot in Bengal.....In this extract one "Martin" figures very prominently. The name Martin seems to be an assumed one and in the report he is mentioned as Narendra Bhattacharji.

"A few months back, our readers might well remember, Reuter had telegraphed a programme for the Indian National Congress, drafted by Mr. M. N. Roy. In a preface to it, Reuter had taken trouble to describe Mr. Roy: and one of his qualifications which struck Reuter as worth mentioning was that M. N. Roy was Mr. Narendra Bhattacharji, who was involved in some plot in the War time.....It seems the revolutionary Narendra Nath Bhattacharya alias 'Martin' has changed much. Narendra Nath Bhattacharya who along with his youthful associates had the fantastic idea of overthrowing British Imperialism by a handful of bombs or a belated German gun (which sounded like giving a giant elephant a purge by a grain of salt), has now become a Marxian revolutionary. There is a world of difference between a terrorist like the Bengal revolutionaries, and a scientific Marxian revolutionary. The terrorists of Bengal wanted the extermination of the Whites and believed that they could accomplish the task by individual terrorism, a method copied from the Russian terrorists of 1905. They had not the idea of revolutionising the entire structure of society that created Imperialism and predatory wars. Narendranath has divorced himself from this school. As a Marxian revolutionary, he cannot believe in the method of individual terrorism to overthrow an Imperialist Government. The Marxian revolutionaries in Russia, alias the Bolsheviks, never joined hands with terrorist organisations like Black Hundred, to murder individual officers of the Czar. The Marxian revolutionary accomplishes the overthrow of a system only by the common consent of the majority of the nation, which means the consent and a conscious consent of the proletariat of a nation. The question of violence or non-violence is a question of tactics with a Marxian and never a principle of first-rate importance. But when Marxians decide upon a tactic of violence, it is of the war kind as opposed to the individual terrorist kind; and they never make a secret of it.

"Narendranath Bhattacharya, alias M. N. Roy, has become such a revolutionary now. He is on the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the international organization of all the Communists in the world."

TERRORIST CONVERTED TO MARXISM.

The above notice is a correct judgment, according to the information I have accumulated. One may differ from the writer to a small degree on the exact definitions of Marxian revolutionary socialism, and even on the alleged opinions of Bengal terrorists. These qualifications do not vitiate the general argument,—that is to say, that Bhattacharya, the terrorist, is separated by an entire school of thought and action from the Communist who adopted the name of Manabendra Nath Roy.

Mr. Roy may occasionally have shown, in his phraseology (otherwise very carefully chosen and applied) vestiges of the old cataclysmic school. They are, however, accidental and exceptional; they conflict with the preponderating evidence of Marxian principles, and they do not prevent us from perceiving in Mr. M. N. Roy a revolutionary who represents the other end of the scale from the note of outrage and brigandage.

The "average reader" will regard the second, or Communist stage, as "bad enough." He may totally disagree with the overthrow of Capitalism and Landlordism, and with a forcible revolution to effect it. Or, he may be a critic of the present industrial, financial and landed systems, but oppose the employment or advocacy of physical force in changing them. These divergeness of opinion, from Mr. Roy and the Communist, ought not to be made an excuse for misunderstanding and misrepresenting the aims and propaganda of these people. Those divergences are legitimate and entitled to full consideration, but I submit that the Communist aims and arguments are also legitimate and entitled to freedom of expression and unrestricted discussion.

It seems that Mr. Joseph Baptista introduced *another* accusation, *rivalling* that of your contributor who insinuated that Roy (Bhattacharya) was an informer. Baptista wrote to the most reactionary organ in India a suggestion that Roy was not a German or Russian agent, but an agent of the British Government, who used the "Vanguard" to propagate Bolshevist statements! This was too much even for the stomach of "The Times." It rejected the libel as "too subtle and ingenious." Of course, Roy is a Russian agent in the sense that he sits on the executive of the Red International and is a whole-time servant of the Communist cause. But that is all.

(To be continued.)

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

A COMMITTEE IN ASSAM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, June 27.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Assam Legislative Council the Governor of Assam in Council has appointed a Committee to report on the schemes prepared by the Commissioners and Judges for the separation of judicial and executive functions.

TARAKESHWAR.

12 MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, June 27.

Sixteen volunteers were arrested to-day.

SATYAGRAH IN JUNNAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, June 28.

Messrs. Ghanekar and Chunilal Swarupchand who were arrested in connection with the Satyagraha in Junnar Taluka were unconditionally released from jail yesterday. The people's attitude is firm and it is expected that the Satyagraha will be amicably settled.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A JOURNALIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 28.

An Englishman who gives the name of G. Hickens and who is said to be a journalist has been arrested by the Hyderabad police and is now on bail. It is alleged that he collected money as subscriptions and payment for advertisements from a number of people in Hyderabad and Karachi for a paper to be called "The Sunday Morning Post" which he was said to be bringing out and that he absconded. He was traced by the police at Lahore.

SIND HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 28.

The Presidentship of the ensuing Sindh Provincial Hindu Conference to be held at Karachi has been offered to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

A sensational murder of a Sindhi probationer Railway engineer, Mr. Samtani, is reported from Ajmer. It is alleged that the deceased was on intimate terms with an Anglo-Indian widow, Mrs. Souter. The deceased went to a ball on the 30th April in the Railway Institute to attend a dance party and was found next morning lying dead in a well of the Institute Garden.—A.P.

Cotton and Wheat seedlings in Sind are suffering owing to late inundation.—A.P.

THE SUDAN

SEQUEL TO LORD PARMOOR'S SPEECH

ZAGLUL PASHA TO RESIGN PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, June 29.

Cairo.—Zaglul Pasha has gone to Alexandria to tender his resignation.—Reuter.

LATER.

Zaglul's departure to Alexandria is in accordance with the decision he announced in the Chamber, last evening. In the course of a speech replying to Lord Parmoor's speech in the House of Lords, Zaglul declared that Egypt would never renounce her rights in the Sudan and that he himself would never negotiate with the British Government on the basis of the Declaration of 19th February 1922. He had hoped that the Labour Government would support the cause of liberty but unfortunately it had followed the same lines as the Imperialistic Government. Zaglul concluded by declaring that if he could not be able to get satisfaction he would resign and submit the matter to the King.—Reuter.

RUHR CREDITS.

APPROVAL BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, June 28.

Paris.—The Chamber by 456 votes to 26 (?) has approved the Ruhr credits which M. Herriot made a question of confidence. The Socialists voted with the majority.

This is the first time that any Socialists voted Ruhr credits to which they are opposed in principle. The Socialist leader Blum declared this afternoon that all Socialists would abstain but M. Herriot by making it a question of confidence constituted the vote into a test of discipline. The whole of the Left block and a number of Socialists abstained but many voted the credits. Practically the whole of the opposition voted the credits and only the Communists voted against and demanded the immediate evacuation of Ruhr. M. Herriot replied that immediate evacuation was impossible in the interest of reparations, also security. He pointed out that the voting of the credits did not imply approval of the policy of occupation but *status quo* in the Ruhr was necessary pending the issue of the forthcoming inter-allied negotiations.—Reuter.

REVIVAL OF LIBERALISM.

LL. G.'S CAMPAIGN

LONDON, June 28.

A campaign to revive Liberalism in Britain has been inaugurated by Mr. Lloyd George. Addressing a huge open air demonstration at Manchester he said that the Labourites when they came into office promised to abolish secret diplomacy but there had never been such secrecy and nothing could be worse than the way in which the conversations between M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald were handled. Yet it was essential to know the truth and the sooner the Conference was held the better, as everybody, including France and Germany, wanted to settle down to work. He accused the Labourites and Tories of stealing the Liberal programme like the pagan barbarians. They wished to crucify Liberalism and divide its garments.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE PAGEANT AT HENDON.

LONDON, June 28.

The Air Force pageant which was held in fine weather to-day attracted a hundred thousand spectators to Hendon to see the evolutions of two hundred of the latest military aeroplanes ranging from twenty to five hundred horse-power including air hospital. Various events were designed to demonstrate the actual work of the air force but the spectacular features included air acrobatics of British and French officers, realistic bombing of an enemy cruiser and attacking a tramp steamer, faithful reproductions of which were erected in the aerodrome. It was the first time when the French air force officers assisted in the display.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO HASRAT MOHANI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, June 28.

At an emergent meeting of the Municipal Board to-day a resolution was adopted to present an address of welcome to Maulana Hasrat Mohani whose release is expected in the near future. The Board also sanctioned a sum of rupees twenty-five for the purpose, one member promising to pay the amount if Government did not sanction the expenditure.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The American aviators brought their seaplanes from Nawabgunge to Princeps Ghat to-day.

The American world-aviators and officers of the Destroyer Flotilla accompanying the flight were guests at a reception given by the American Consul-General in Calcutta this evening. About three hundred prominent citizens of Calcutta accepted the invitation of Mr. Jenkins and a most enjoyable couple of hours were spent.

To-night the aviators will be guests of the American Legion of Honour at dinner.

DISASTROUS TORNADO IN AMERICA.

ONE CITY WIPED OUT AND TWO IN RUINS.

300 KILLED : 1,500 INJURED.

LONDON, June 29.

Cleveland.—A disastrous tornado has visited parts of Ohio. 300 people are reported to have been killed and at least 1,500 injured in Lorain, which city has been wiped out. Details hitherto received are meagre owing to the destruction of communications in the neighbourhood, but frantic appeals for help are being received. The towns of Sandusky and Elmria are also in ruins.—Reuter.

PREVENTION OF ANTHRAX.

LABOUR CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, June 28.

Geneva.—The Committee of delegates appointed by the International Labour Conference to study the prevention of anthrax has adopted by a majority a resolution proposed by Sir Louis Kershaw, the Indian Government's delegate, stating that the Committee was unable to recommend to the Conference to adopt a decision in that connection in view of the fact that there was no likelihood of any big industrial State agreeing to incur such international obligations but recommending to Governments to study the question in order to afford maximum protection to the health of the workers.—Reuter.

FASCIST GOVERNMENT.

OPPOSITIONISTS EXPRESS WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, June 28.

Rome.—A meeting of the Opposition groups to-day after considering the Matteotti crisis passed a resolution of want of confidence in the present Government, demanding that a Government should be formed which should be able to abolish without delay the Fascist Militia and to repress without hesitation every form of illegality.—Reuter.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

A MONSTER MEMORIAL TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 28.

A mass meeting of the Euzhuvas and Pulayas yesterday resolved to present a monster memorial to the Government praying that the roads surrounding the temple should be thrown open to them and asking the Government to stop forthwith what they call the arbitrary and unauthorised action on the part of the caste Hindu oppositionists in stopping them at a distance of one hundred yards from the western barricade. The memorial says that the principal shops and the British Post Offices are situated in the prohibited area. The memorialists apprehend breaches of peace as a result of such prohibition.

Resolutions were also passed expressing determination to continue the struggle until the privileges were secured and to boycott those who did not sympathise with their struggle.

Five hundred Ezhuvas and Pulayas above the age of thirty-five years have enlisted as volunteers.

(The volunteers at the western road were held up as usual by the caste Hindu oppositionists. The spinners were deprived of their charkhas, the total number of charkhas seized so far being nine. It is alleged that one volunteer inspector was roughly handled by an elderly Nair and that the inspector's sacred thread was snapped. His mundu (dhoti) is said to have been forcibly torn and his khaddar shirt burnt in the presence of several Hindu onlookers. It is also alleged that another Satyagrahi who was trying to convey a message to the volunteers on duty was caught by a Nair who forced open the Satyagrahi's eyes and smeared them with thick chunam (lime) paste. The alleged victim is under treatment at the Ashram.

The local Magistrate has convicted six more volunteers for committing nuisance and sentenced them to imprisonment till the rising of the court in default of payment of a fine of Rs. five each. The volunteers preferred imprisonment.

TRIAL OF MR. SIVA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 28.

The trial of Subramania Siva who stands charged under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code with having delivered two speeches to a mixed gathering at Triplicane beach on May 4th and 11th reviewing the present political situation in India commenced before Dr. K. K. Pandalai, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Crown Prosecutor, K. P. M. Menon, opening the case read portions of the speech which the prosecution considered most objectionable as they would bring disaffection and hatred against Government established by law. The case was adjourned to 26th July.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirty second pence.

DIFFERENCES COMPOSED.

(Continued from previous page.)

by an overwhelming majority. The Committee formally adjourned but immediately met under the presidentship of Mr. Gandhi informally. The President said that the motion proposed by him was carried only by 67 against 37. The Swarajists who left the meeting had not voted. If their votes were also added it gave him only a narrow majority. He therefore advised the meeting to rescind the penal clause. It was suggested by one of them present that it would be in the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Shwaib Qureshi said that it would not cause ado to the House to rescind its own motion passed but a few minutes ago. It would have been graceful had Mr. Gandhi withdrawn it in compliance with the requests of the other party. The House in his opinion would only be stultifying itself and creating a bad precedent by accepting the Mahatma's proposal.

Mr. Gandhi replying, reminded the House of a precedent at the Amritsar Congress whose Subjects Committee had passed a motion on the subject of disorders by the Punjab mob during the Rowlatt Act agitation days but later, on his plea, rescinded the original motion almost immediately.

Mr. Pattabhi Sitarammayya supported Mr. Gandhi.

Immediately the meeting resolved itself into a formal meeting and Mr. Mahomed Ali presided. Mr. Gandhi moved and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel seconded the following motion: In view of the fact that certain members whilst the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee were going on deemed it necessary to withdraw from the Committee by reason of their resentment to the penalty clause in the obligatory spinning resolution and in view of the fact that the said clause of the resolution was carried only by 67 against 37 votes in view of the fact that the said clause would have been defeated had the members who withdrew voted against it, this Committee considers it proper and advisable to remove the penalty clause from the resolution and to reaffirm the said resolution with the introductory clause."

The A. I. C. C. stands adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8-30.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MAHARASTRA PROPOSES MAHATMA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 29.

The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee proposes the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the Presidentship of the Belgaum Congress.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Home Department: Major R. W. Barker, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Burma is appointed as additional Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. C. Bromage has been appointed as Assistant Controller, Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District. The services of Mr. R. W. Bedock, an officer in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service are placed at the disposal of Burma Government for a period of three years.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Dr. Delouston, officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, is granted three months and 25 days leave. Dr. W. H. Harrison officiates as Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. W. McRae acts as Joint Director of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa and Mr. J. N. Mukherjee officiates as Imperial Agricultural Chemist. The services of Commander J. F. Vibart, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as officiating Principal Port Officer. Mr. N. Pearce has been confirmed as Engineer in Chief, Central Indian Coal fields, Railway. Mr. S. C. Tomkins is appointed provisionally substantive Director of Establishment, Railway Board.

Mr. Weakford officiates as Manager, Government Central Press, Delhi.

The Governor-General-in-Council directs that where stamp duty chargeable under the said Act on any insurance policy indemnifying any person against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under him as against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 exceeds the amount which would be chargeable if the duty were calculated at the rate of one tenth per cent. of premium payable duty chargeable shall be reduced to that amount. The Governor-General-in-Council remits the Stamp Duty chargeable on agreements between the employers and workmen employed by or under them regarding payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923.

The Governor-General-in-Council excludes the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands from the operation of all the provisions of the Boilers Act of 1923.

The following officers are confirmed in their appointments as sub-assistants, Geological Survey of India; Mr. B. C. Gupta, and Mr. H. M. Lahiri.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The annual Convocation of the Senate of the Calcutta University will be held on July 5th.

CHITTAGONG, June 29.

The Traffic Superintendent Assam-Bengal Railway wires from Chittagong that the line has been blocked by heavy land slide at 272 between Domohara and Banderdhal stations on the Hill Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Transhipment will be necessary for one day.

It is reported from Southern Waziristan that a gang of about twenty tribesmen attacked a military picket near Razani on the 24th and decamped with three rifles after killing three men in the picket and wounding two others.—(A. P.).

U. S. A.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

DEMOCRATS' PROGRAMME.

LONDON, June 29.

New York.—The Democratic Convention platform proposes a national referendum on the subject of the United States' entry into the League of Nations with reservations, pledges the Party to an international policy of co-operation and sweeping reductions in land and sea forces and advocates the United States' securing international agreement with regard to armaments. It also suggests a referendum for war except in cases of actual or threatened attack and promises to maintain the established position for the exclusion of Asiatic Immigration.—Reuter.

PURCHASE OF RAILWAY WAGONS.

RAILWAY BOARD'S POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

As the position has been materially changed by the enactment of the Steel Industry (Protection) Bill providing for bounties on railway wagons, the Railway Board withdrew their announcement of 1st March, 1918, that their policy was to purchase both broad and metre gauge railway wagons in India provided that the price was not higher than the price at which wagons could be imported and that the workmanship was satisfactory.

Government of India are not in a position to forecast the exact number of railway wagons of different types that they are now likely to require annually in future, but they have every reason to expect that it will be amply sufficient to enable them to give effect to the policy to which the section of the Act give expression.

NAIK NARBIRSINGH'S DEATH

TWO UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 28.

Two non-official Committees went to the scene of the tragedy in connection with the alleged murder of the Police Head Constable Narbirsingh by Muslim Constables. One of the Committee consisting of Messrs. Noor Muhammad and Jan Muhammad, members of the Bombay Legislative Council, was accompanied by two Hindu and two Muslim Zamindars of their choice. The second Committee appointed by the President. The Sind Provincial Congress Committee, consisted of Mr. Jairamdas, Maulvi Mubakimdin and Professor Jhamtmal.

The former Committee has now returned and published its report in which the members uphold their conviction that there was neither a murder nor an attempt at forcible conversion and that the whole agitation had been engineered by the Hindu press of Sind at the instigation of the Nagarparkar Panchayet and the Mukhi with a view to discredit the Muslim members of the Special Force. The Committee emphatically denies the allegations that the enquiry was conducted under the Police auspices and that the Police made arrangements for their journey and provision supply.

The Congress Enquiry Committee has not yet returned but they must have by now completed their enquiry and are expected to arrive here with their report in a day or two.

ARYA SAMAJ CREED.

MR. VASWANI CRITICISES MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 28.

In connection with Mr. Gandhi's recent comments in "Young India" on the Arya Samaj and its founder, Principal Vaswani, said that though he was not an Arya Samajist he cherished great love and reverence for Swami Dayanand and did not accept Mr. Gandhi's view that he made Hinduism narrower. On the contrary, Principal Vaswani believed that Dayanand broadened Hinduism by removing untouchability, abolishing the caste system and admitting others into spiritual fellowship. He regarded Dayanand as modern India's greatest witness to the Aryan culture and civilisation and one of the greatest of the sages and martyrs of modern India. Luther has been called a reformer but Dayanand he considered greater than Luther for he was not merely a reformer but also a Rishi.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN CEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Central Provinces Portland Cement Company, the Managing Agents of which are Messrs. Mathuradas Gokuldas of Bombay, gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day claiming protection for the Cement Industry by increasing the existing import duty of nine rupees per ton to twenty-five rupees per ton. If this protection was given, there would be an increased consumption and a consequent increased production, whereas at present some of the factories remained idle for months. Internal competition at present was so severe that the manufacturers were compelled to sell in many cases below the cost price. The quality of the Indian Cement was as good as the cement imported in large quantity. Protection would give a stimulus to the industry which could be self-supporting because it had natural advantages such as the nearness to raw materials and collieries, besides cheap labour.

ORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A'S FIRST WIN.

C. A. (LATCHFORD) ..... 1 goal.
..... Nil.

Staff Y. M. C. A. match was hardly ective fixture for a Saturday never- the stands were quite full and tree- ickly lined. Both teams were with- ack and their usual goalie. McCarthy Murchie were unable to play for the C. A. while they were obliged to do Barnes and Baseley. The Young- n the day by a solitary goal for Latchford was responsible.

game at the start was very scrappy forward line showing any clever Following several minutes of aim- king, Tongue had a square try at the oal by J. Williams, who usually t centre half, headed well at back a corner. Snow effected a clear- om the flag kick and pushed the ball to Elliot but the latters want of s lost an opportunity. J Williams aying a very resourceful game at ack and was everywhere to pull his of a tight corner.

new position as centre forward has lot of difference in the Staff attack. speed and footwork enabled him hrough Holmes and Chisholm with from Mitten, Holmes recovered and successfully. Even exchanges follow- u their turn the Y. M. C. A. invaded. n and McCarthy bungled up a ot and Lynn was declared off side. t half was a period of missed chances r forward play.

got back to the right wing in the half and Palmerino led the staff The Youngmen secured a corner wn's flag kick was poor. Tuck's an excellent opening with clever ut his awkward position did not a fair try. Both goals were now n turn and the pace which rather reased in the last fifteen minutes dashing efforts were made by both . The Y. M. goalie made a ush at McCarthy and saved a sure Two dangerous attacks by the staff rted and while ten men of the staff his area Thompson the Y. M. man broke loose from his half with d following. The latter scored from a doubtful position and scored goal of the day The Staff for- de a bold bid for the Y. M. goal mpson and Palmerino for the me lost a chance of scoring. The n threatened to score a second the Staff goalie was too quick for .

were:—

C. A.:—A. N. Other; Holmes and Taylor, Hardy, and Brown; Latchford, Thompson, McCarthy

mith, J. Williams and A. Brookes and Thornback; liot, Tuck, Price and S.

Rodwin.

LORE RACES.

SOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 28.

details of Saturday's Meeting es:

ATE. Distance 5 furlongs. 300 second, 200 third. Pony icap for ponies 14-2 and under e classified third division or

RREMAR 9-3 Huxley 1
FANCY FAIR 7-12 Ritchie 2
BACHELOR GIRL 7-2 3

le Spec 9-13, Patrick 9-12 and

Carrewar; threes Fancy Fair, Patrick and Pamphylia and l..

9 for win; Rs. 7 and Rs. 8

MEMORIAL CUP. Distance Rs. 200 presented by Raj- and Rs. 750 from fund to ond and Rs. 200 third. Han- Horses 3 years old and up-

Maharajah APPLE Thompson 1
ke and Field's BETTER Flynn 2
la Sait's APPLAUSE 8-5 Don- 3

an:—Fearless 9-4, Black Rock 8-3, -7 and Corndrum 7-5.

tting: Apple Blossom, Better Hope, Fans, rless, fives Applause eights Black Rock Venu; tens Corndrum.

ote paid:—Rs. 14 for win; Rs. 9 and 14 places.

JACINTIRE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. 600 presented by R. C. T. C. and Rs. 900 h Fund of which Rs. 1,600 winner, Rs. 300 ond and Rs 200 third. Handicap for Horses Fourth Division.

Highness the Maharajah's HILL AND DALE 8-7 Thompson 1
ssrs. Hannyngton and Bewes' TURBU- ENCE 8-8 Huxley 2
Juggernath Das' BLUSTER 8-8 Walker 3
Avasia's BARBARY 8-8 Reynolds 4

lso Ran:—War Rations 9-10, Cronan 9-5, mertinghe 9-0, Winning Way 8-12, True ce 8-12, and Hungary 7-7.

etting: Evens Barbary, fives Vlamertinghe Winningway, fives War Rations Turbu- ce and Hill and Dale; sevens Bluster, eights ronan, and tens True Grace and Hungary.

ote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and 14 for places.

EASTERN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. 1,000 winner Rs. 300 second and Rs 200 rd. Handicap for Arabs.

Highness the Maharajah's AGA 8-11 Thompson 1
Raimahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW 9-2 Litchfield 2
Kadum's MAHIR 9-11 Huxley 3
Deomon's MARKHAR 7-2 Bona 4

lso Ran:—Sultan 8-5 Sensation 8-3, Mab- 7-12, Huney 7-9, Dijlah 7-7 and Little Grey

tting:—Evens Mahir; 9 to 2 Aga, fives know and Dijlah, sixes Sultan and Mar- , sevens Mahir and Henry and twelves ation.

te paid: Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 7, Rs. 20 and 9 for places.

H. YUVARAJAH'S CUP. Distance 1 mile. value Rs. 500 presented by His Highness Yuvarajah, and Rs. 500 from fund to ner, Rs. 300 second and Rs. 200 third. dicap for Horses in Fourth Division.

Marsh's GOOD DAY 8-5 Huxley 1
srs. Soutar and Simpson's MOUNT ARA- AT 9-7 Siely 2
Ivan Jones' NEW ORLEANS 8-8 Meek- gs 3
s. Conran Smith's LAND LADY 8-10 onnelly 4

lso Ran:—Little Augus 9-9, Battle of the ne 9-8, Ulster Maid 9-3 Lord Jim 9-7, e Knight 9-6, Sunsella 9-2, Jazz Band 8-10 Dandy 8-9, Tiepin 8-5, Vanclerc 8-2, h Doctor 8-2, Sage 7-12, Melenora 7-5 and tean 7-0.

tting:—Twos Jim Dandy, threes Mount t; sixes Little Augus, Battle of the and Faine Knight; sevens Sunselle Band and Land Lady and tens Ulste: Lord Jim, New Orleans, Tiepin, Good Vanclerc, Witch Doctor, Sage, Melenora Prestean.

te paid: Rs. 186 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 17 and Rs. 39 for places.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,500 presented my R. C. T. C. Rs. 1,000 winner, Rs. 300 second and Rs. 200 third. Handicap for Horses in third Division.

Mr. Roy's CATLING 8-8 Bloss 1
Mr. Nicholl's NICARAGUA 8-13 Huxley 2
Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs' HIGH ROAD 9-1 Donnelly 3
Mr. Yoonus' ESPOUSAL 9-1 Barrett 4

Also Ran: Seta Devi 9-5, Candra 9-3, Stamford 9-2, Resurgam 8-5, Eagles Way 7-10 and Headstrong 7-6.

Betting: Twos Headstrong, threes High Road, fives Sandra, Stamford, Niconagna and Eagles Way, sixes Espousal and Catling and eights Seta Devi and Resurgam.

Tote paid:—Rs. 119 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE EEDONIN PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's KLETITER 8-2 Reynolds 1
Messrs. Ebrahim and Kadums' MILLION 8-0 Thompson 2
Mr. Wahab's ROOMALI Purtoosingh 3

Also Ran: Horizon 7-0 and Emperor 8-0.

Betting: Evens Kletotor, twos Emperor, threes Million, sixes Roomali and Horizon.

Tote paid: Rs. 17 for win; Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 for places.

TALLYGUNGE RACES.

CALCUTTA, June 28.

STRAND PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs. Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Bloomfield's RED DEVIL 11-7 Capt. Pearson and Mr. Titwillow's DRACHIMA 9-13 Mr. Leckie D. H. 1
Nawabzada Meerza's BONNE SANTEE 10-10 Mr. Tomlinson 3
Maj. Scott's MONSOON JACK 9-10 dec. 3 lbs. Mr. Sayers 4

Also Ran:—Seabury 10-14, Gigolette 9-7.

Betting: 5 to 4 Red Devil, 5 to 2 Drachima, fours Bonne Santee, Moonsoon Jack, tens Seabury and Gigolette.

Totalizators paid Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8 for win; Rs. 6, Rs. 6-8 for places.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE. Div. II. Distance about 6 furlongs. Handicap for Horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or more.

Messrs. Mears and Mackenzie's VERGERS SECRET 11-10 Mr. Tomlinson 1
Mrs. Manuk's KILGARVAN 10-7 Mr. Sayers 2
Mr. Page's BEAVER 10-7 Mr. Stoke 3
Mr. Porter's MARSUT 10-11 Owner 4

Totalizators paid: Verger's Secret, Twos Beave, sevens Marsut, tens Flnellin, Tommy, Kilgarvan.

CLUB CHASE. Distance about 2 miles. Handicap Steeple Chase for Horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Messrs. Mears and Mackenzie's SANEZ VOUS 12-0 Mr. Porter 1
Capt. Selwyn's ROMMY 11-0 Mr. Gregson ... 2
Messrs. Mears and Mackenzie's ROYAL ER- CUT 12-12, Mr. Pollard 3

Also Ran:—Rameses 10-0 (fell).

Totalizators paid:: Rs. 8 for win; Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

Betting: Evens Sanez Vous, 6 to 4 Romeny, sixes Royal Event, Ramenesses.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE. Div. I. Distance about 6 furlongs. Handicap for Horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Hannaseh's HINDU KUSH 11-2 Col. Tennent 1
Mr. Meerza's MY FANCY 9-11 Mr. Harvey 2
Mrs. Currie and Mr. Hempson's FARMER 9-12 Mr. Hempson 3
Mr. Yule's JACK CALLIVAR 10-11 Capt. Pearson 4

Also Ran: Fairy Tale 11-2, Taliesin 10-6. The Chase 9-9, Penelope 9-8.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 15-8 for win; Rs. 7, Rs. 10 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Farmer, 9 to 2 Hindu Kush fours Jack Calliver, nves Penelope, eights Fairy Tale, tens Taliesin.

JIU JITSU PLATE. (Div I.) Distance about 6 furlongs. Distance handicap for approved bona fide hacks which have never won race value Rs. 100 or over G. R. S. who have never ridden winner under any recognised Rules of Racing C. W. 11st. 7lbs. or over.

Mr. Grimsdick's KILDARE 11, 40 yards. Mr. Pollard .....
Mr. Gladstone's SPARKLET 40 yds. Mr. Moreshead .....
Mr. Birkmire's MERCENARY 10 yds. Col. Tennent 3
Mr. Field's WILD HARRY, 25 yds Owner 4

Also Ran:—The Tank 65 yds.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 10 for win; Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: 6 to 4 Kildare, 5 to 2 Wild Harry, fours The Tank, fives Spafklet, eights Mercenary.

LIGHT HORSE PLATE. Distance about 1 mile. Distance handicap for bona fide C. I. H. Chargers to be owned and ridden by members of C. L. H. C. W. 11st 7lbs or over.

Mr. Baird's FISHY 90 yds. Mr. Price 1
Mr. Scott's BRITISH DOMINION 10 yds. Owner 2
Mr. Somerville's SPRAGGON 90 yds Mr. Hocking 3
Mr. Pollard's RED BOY 35 yds Owner 4

Also Ran:—Swanee 40 yds.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 8-8 for win; Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8 for places.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Fishy, 7 to 2 Swanee fours Red Boy, fives British Dominion and Spraggon.

JIU JITSU PLATE. Div. II. Distance about 6 furlongs. Distance handicap for approved bona fide hacks which have never won race value Rs. 100 or over G R S only who have never ridden winner under any recognised Rules of Racing C W 11st 7lbs. or over.

Mr. Dunlop's WEE LADDIE 60 yds. Col. Tennent 1
Mr. Hill's JICKY 25 yds Owner 2
Mr. MacLeod's PLACID JOE 60 yds. Mr. Watson .....
Mr. Londoun's JOHN 70 yds. Mr. King

Also Ran:—Man Stephen scratch, Brandy Snap 30 yds. Ironsides 60 yds. Rodrig Bawn 70 yds.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 9 for win; Rs. 6, Rs. and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Wee Laddie, 9 to 4 Stephen, fours Jicky, eights Brandy Snap, Placid Joe and Iron sides, twelves others.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE. Div. III. Distance about 6 furlongs. Handicap for Horses which have never won open race value Rs. 500 or more.

Mr. Beswick's GLENMANA 11-1 Mr. Porter 1
Lt.-Col Hunter's SHIRA II 11-10 Mr. Tom- King 3
Mr. Meerza's BONNE SANTEE 10-3 Mr. Kink 3
Mr. Forbes' ARAMINTA 11-5 Owner 4

Also Ran: Folly 11-5, Sadool Robroy 11-3, Bandalero 11-3 Flamingo 10.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 26 for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 places.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Shiraz fours Bandalero and Glenmana, sevens Bonne Santee, eights Araminta, twelves the rest.

ALL COMERS' PLATE Distance about 5 furlongs. Handicap for Horses.

Lt.-Col Hunter's CHEEKY GIRL 9-8 Mr. Tomlinson 1
Mr. Sayer's BLAGE 10-2 (car. 103) Owner ... 2
Mr. Meerha's POMMINER 8-13 Owner 3
Mr. Wilmot's MAFINE 8-13 car. (9-1) Capt. Roberts 4

Also Ran:—Sospello 10-7, Glenapp 9-0 (car 9-1).

Totalizator paid: Rs. 14-8 for win; Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Blaze, threes Pommery and Cheeky Girl, sixes Mafine, Sospello and Glenapp.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

WEEK END MATCHES.

A good number of cricket matches were played during the week-end. Fortunately there was no rain to spoil any fixtures. Except the Parsi Gymkhana, the other Gymkhanas have not yet begun cricket, though the Muslims have played a few 'B' team matches.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

ISLAM GYM. 'B' VS. YOUNG HINDU JOLLY C. C.

On the home ground the Islam Gymkhana 'B' team were beaten by 60 runs by the Young Hindu Jolly C. C.

YOUNG HINDU JOLLY C. C.

Samant 6, Bhidye 33, Shirke 7, Muzumdar 7, Khote 1, Gharat 43, Madgaoker (not out) 17, Kombe 0, Gokhale 2, Gupte 2, Rajadhaksha 0, Extras 19. Total 137.

ISLAM GYMKHANA 'B.'

Nazir 0, A Khan 6, Hatem Tyebji 17, A. Kazi 0, Ismail Shakoor 26, G M Lakhani 0, Shaikh Ali 0, Hatem Shums (not out) 16, C. Nanjee 0, Barodawalla 0, M. Tyabji 4, Extras 8. Total 77.

"TIMES" VS. CUSTOM.

The "Times of India" won by 19 runs against the Customs on Saturday. The victory was chiefly due to Edwards' 55 which was piled up in a confident manner.

CUSTOMS A. C.

Reubens 21, Clarke 25, Cowton 4, Crisp 0, Wright 0, Fidget 5, Jukes 0, Billy 4, Walsh 0, Garman 4, Edwards 3, Extras 13. Total 79.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

Debu 4, E. Driver 15, Mirza 1, K. Edwards 55, Surti 6, Udwadia 0, Lewis 4, Bargie 0, Compositor 0, Comfort 0, Extras 13. Total 98.

PARSI GYM. VS. PERSIAN C. C.

The Parsi Gymkhana beat the Persian C. C. by 12 runs after a keen struggle, the scores being Parsi Gymkhana 104, Persian C. C. 92.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Umrigar 33, Sanjana 8, Pavri 9, Engineer 4, Reporter 10, Cooper 21, Manakchand 3, Tata 4, Bulsara 1, Sethna 0, Panthakay 9, Extras 1. Total 104.

PERSIAN C. C.

Dalal 10, S. Pavri 17, Ariani 4, Nagporewalia 11, Nallaseth 7, Warden 3, M. Pavri 9, P. Daruwalla 9, F. Taraporewalla 11, S. Daruwalla 5, Bulsara 0, Extras 6, Total 92.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

LUSITANIANS VS. CUSTOMS.

Lusitanians with a patched up team won easily by 48 runs.

CUSTOMS.

Edwards 23, Kher 12, Crisp 7, Wright 5, Fidget 9, Muscovitch 0, Reuben 0, Clarke 9, Jukes 1, Abraham 0, Hornburn 4, Total 70.

LUSITANIONS.

Newman D'Souza 16, Pinto 8, A. Fernandes 2, J. D'Souza 24, J. F. Pais (not out) 45, Rufino 3, M. D'Souza 2, Misquitta 8, R. B. D'Costa 0, Lobo 10, D'Souza 0, Total 118.

PARSI GYM. VS. FRIENDS UNION.

On the Home ground, Parsi Gymkhana beat Friends Union by 42 runs in a half day fixture.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Umrigar 23, N Pavri 5, S Colah 7, Chothia 6, F. Kapadia 2, M. Reporter 4, Nallasheet 11, J Tata 5, Manekshah 10, P. Daruwalla 7, Bulsara 0, Extras 2, Total 83.

FRIENDS UNION.

Rao 1, Gorakshakar 15, S S Dongre 0, B. A. Dalvi 0, R Kaikeni 9, Shete 3, R. Patel 3, Kagat 2, Prabhakar 0, Dadarkar 6, Bhat 2. Total 41.

EASTERN TEL. C. C. VS. MCKINNON MCKENZIE.

The Eastern Telegraph won by 20 runs against the Mckinnon Mackenzie C. C. on the Oval the scores being Eastern Tel C C 71, McKinnon McKenzie 51. Extras's put up 30 for the Telegraphs while Bourne was responsible for 24 for the McKenzie C. C.

ISLAM GYM. VS. PRABHU JOLLY C. C.

The "B" team of the Islam Gymkhana lost to the Prabhu Jolly C. C. by 61 runs on their own grounds. The two Talpades put up 53 and 46.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail Shakoor 12, Nazir Sani 1, Hatim Tyabjzi 10, Lakhani 1, Khatkhate 17, Haji Karmally 2, Shums 0, M. Shums 11, Rasool 3, B. Barodawalla 7, Saleshoy 3, Extras 14. Total 87.

PRABHU JOLLY C. C.

Nayak 0, D. Talpade 53, Rane 2, Dhurundhar 0, V. Talpade 46, Dharradhar 0, Kothare 5, Sanjit 3, S. Talpade 2, G. Dhurandha 0, Total 148.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICANS V. ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 28.

The weather was fine but cloudy at Lords to-day, when the second Test match between England and South Africa began. Kilner was omitted from twelve players selected for England. The side consisted of Gilligan, Fender, Wood, Chapman, Hobbs, Woolley, Sutcliffe, J. W. Hearne, Hendren, Tate and R. Tyldesley. The following were chosen to represent South Africa:—Taylor, Commaille, Susskind, Nourse, Catterall, Deane, Blanckenberg, Parker, Faulkner, Pegler and Ward.

His Majesty the King arrived at ten minutes to one and the game was stopped and players lined up to be introduced. The King shook hands with both the elevens. His Majesty had a long talk with two captains.

Taylor again won the toss and desired to bat and ten thousand spectators were present when Taylor and Commaille opened the visitors' innings. The South Africans, however, made a disastrous start, Taylor being caught at the wicket and Commaille bowled by Gilligan when only five runs had been scored. Nourse was dismissed at 17, but then Catterall and Susskind adopted defensive methods and at lunch the score was 72 for three wickets.

The score:—

SOUTH AFRICA—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Taylor, c Wood, b Gilligan	4
Commaille, b Gilligan	0
Susskind, not out	44
Nourse, c Woolley, b Tate	4
Catterall, not out	17
Extras	3
Total (for three wickets)	72

The South Africans resumed their innings after lunch before a crowd of 20,000 spectators. Hundred was hoisted after 143 minutes. Susskind's batting was very sound and throughout strong. He scored six fours and after batting for 165 minutes was out when the score was 129 for 4. Catterall scored his century in 175 minutes and was accorded an ovation. England bowled magnificently, but Catterall drove off brilliantly and drove to square-leg. He scored sixteen fours and gave one chance. After batting for 195 minutes he was out when the score was 212 for 6. At teatime the score was 217 for 6. After tea, Deane displayed vigorous driving and Faulkner delivered many strokes reminiscent of his old form. The South Africans were all out at 5-50 p.m. for 273.

England then opened their 1st innings and batted very freely. Sixteen was put up in the first five minutes. The batsmen came out at 6-10 when stumps were drawn for the day.

The closing scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA—1ST INNINGS (Concluded.)

	Runs.
Susskind, c Tate, b Hearne	64
Catterall, b Gilligan	120
Blanckenberg, b Tate	12
Deane, b Tyldesley	33
Faulkner, b Fender	25
Ward, b Tyldesley	1
Pegler, c Fender, b Tyldesley	0
Parker, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	273

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Hobbs, not out	12
Sutcliffe, not out	12
Extras	4
Total	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

South Africa—1st Innings.

Gilligan three for 70; Tate two for 62; Tyldesley three for 52; Hearne one for 35; Fender one for 45.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 28.

The following are the closing scores in the County cricket matches which started to-day:—

Gloucestershire versus Oxford University playing twelve a side at Bristol:—Gloucester scored 504 for 7, Lyon making 51, Hammond 96. Dipper made 247 which is the highest score of the season, and Rogers 55.

Sussex versus Cambridge University at Brighton:—Sussex made 260, Cornford scoring 65. Cambridge have made 142 for 7.

Derbyshire versus Leicestershire at Chesterfield:—Derby made 302 for 7, Cadman scoring 96 and Hutchinson 130 not out.

Yorkshire versus Essex at Hull:—Yorkshire made 299, Rhodes contributing 80. Douglas took 6 for 97. Essex have scored 19 for loss of no wickets.

Hampshire versus Surrey at Southampton:—Surrey scored 206, Hitch making 72 and Sadler 61 not out. Kennedy took 6 for 65. Hampshire have made 160 for 3.

Warwickshire versus Kent at Birmingham:—Kent made 273, Bryan scoring 124 and Hubble 50. Warwick have scored 43 for 1.

Lancashire versus Notts at Manchester:—Notts made 180 for 3, George Gunn contributing 50.

Worcestershire versus Somerset at Worcester:—Somerset scored 261, McBryan making 58. Root took 7 for 106.—Worcester have made 49 for 4.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

NORMAN BROOKES DEFEATED BY WASHER.

LONDON, June 28.

The matches in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship were played to-day before a crowd of 15,000 spectators. The most surprising failure was that of Norman Brookes who has been the hero of the week after his defeat of Hunter but he only gave a glimpse of his true form. Washer by his driving with great force and accuracy wore down the Australian. England has fared badly in the fourth round, two of her chief hopes having been eliminated by Lacoste beating Gilbert and Raymond outclassing Wheatly. Only Kingscote who beat Jacob has been left of the prominent players. Borotra put up a terrific battle for defeating Spence. The Americans, Washburn and Williams, have entered the Fifth Round. In the second round of the Men's Doubles Hunter and Richards played brilliantly and defeated Brugnon and Feret.

In the first round of the Mixed Doubles Lycett and Miss Ryan (holders) had a hard fight ending in the defeat of Spence and Miss Austin.

Mrs. Shepherd Barron, Mrs. Satterthwaite and Miss McKane have advanced to the fourth round of the Ladies Singles.

The following are a few more prominent results:

Men's singles, Fourth Round—

Lacoste beat Gilbert 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.
Kingscote beat Jacob 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.
Borotra beat Spence 6—2, 14—12, 3—6, 8—0.

Men's Doubles, Second Round:—Hunter and Richards beat Brugnon and Feret 6—0, 5—7, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, First Round—

Lycett and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Spence and Miss Austin 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.—Reuter.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, June 28.

At Wimbledon in the Open Lawn Tennis Championship in Men's Singles, Kingscote beat Jacob, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.—Reuter.

In the fourth round of Men's Singles at Wimbledon, Raymond (South Africa) beat Wheatley of the British Davis Cup Team by 7—5, 6—0, 6—0; and the Belgian Champion Jean Washer defeated Norman Brookes by 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. The weather was cold and cloudy, but there was a large attendance.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 27.

Although the matches at Wimbledon today proved less exciting than on Thursday, there was again a large attendance when the all England championships were resumed in a cool and cloudy weather. Mlle Langlen gained her customary victory, defeating Mrs. Wightman, captain [illegible] Ladies in the third round Singles in two love sets. [illegible] Miss Ryan qualified to [illegible] by beating the British [illegible] and Miss Wills, who is [illegible] British eyes, was also s[illegible]

The best game of the [illegible] the fourth round of men's [illegible] Britisher Greig put up a go[illegible] Richards. Greig was versati[illegible] some clever passing shots, but [illegible] tidily and was beaten.

Frenchmen Borotra and Lacoste [illegible] the fourth round of men's singles [illegible] at the expense of Gordon Lowe and [illegible] second round of doubles Kingscote and [illegible] bert disposed of Hadi and Rutnam

The following were the chief results:—

Men's Singles:—Fourth Round. Richards beat Greig 6/2, 4/6, 6/2, 7/5; Borotra beat Gordon Lowe 6/1, 6/3, 6/4; Monis Williams beat Colonel Dudley 6/3, 6/0, 6/4.

Ladies' Singles:—Mlle Lenglen beat Mrs. Wightman 6/0, 6/0; Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Covell 6/4, 7/5; Miss Wills beat Mrs. Edgington 6-2, 6/2.

Men's Doubles:—First Round. Sleem and Jacob beat Mishu and J. Baines 4/6, 6/4, 3/6, 6/4, 6/1; C. Fisher and Norman Brookes beat A. A. Fyzee and Von Braun 4/6, 6/2, 6/2, 6/1.

Second Round. Kingscote and Gilbert beat Hadi and Rutnam 6/4, 6/2, 6/3; A. Watt and H. Fisher beat Fukuda and Harada 4/6, 6/3, 7/5, 5/7, 7/5.

Mixed Doubles:—First Round. Jacob and Miss Ridley beat L. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott 6/3, 6/1.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAGEN'S GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, June 27.

Hagen won the open Golf Championship with a score of 301, beating E. Whitcombe, who led at the end of the first day's play, by one stroke. Hagen went round in the morning in 74 thus drawing level with Whitecombe who took 77. Macdonald Smith and Frank Ball tied for the third place in the final list each taking 304. The match had a thrilling finish and Hagen played with the utmost doggedness. He took 44, going out in the final round and then the news was received that Whitcombe had finished in 302. Hagen made a lion-hearted effort and played superbly over the homeward half, which he had to do in 36 to win. His card for the last nine holes read:—

4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4 and 4.

Excitement was intense over the last two holes. He was off fairway with his drive at the 17th but had a nice lie and played beautiful iron shot to within three yards of the hole. He missed putt for three but was down in four. He drove just over the green at the 18th and was two and a half yards short with his third but holed out the next stroke amidst terrific cheers.

The following were the leading scores at the end of the third round:—

E. Whitcombe 224; Hagen 224; Duncan 227; Macdonald Smith 227; Frank Ball 227; W. H. Taylor 228.

The final placings were:—

Hagen 301; E. Whitcombe 302; Macdonald Smith 304; Frank Ball 304; J. H. Taylor 306; Duncan 308; Holland 308; Boomer 308; Sherlock 309; Barnes 309; Gadd 309; Westan 309; Nicholls 310; Herd 310; Tolley 314; Braid 314; Havers 317; Rae 319; Sarazen 323.

Mitchell retired in the third round and C. Whitcombe was disqualified for playing with the wrong ball.—Reuter.

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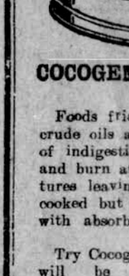

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"THE SHOW BOY OF THE YEAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I admire the misplaced zeal of Mr. N. M. Joshi in the cause of the Liberal party in taking up cudgels for Dr. Paranjpye but I doubt whether Dr. Paranjpye would thank him for what he has done. As it is now very well-known that the Government of India after proper inquiries appointed Mr. Subedar to the Taxation Committee and were prevailed upon to go back on their arrangements only by the pressure of the Government of Bombay. It will not do for Mr. Joshi to prove that the Government of India found Mr. Subedar unsuitable. He would be on the track of a more satisfactory explanation if he tried to see why the Government of Bombay did not want him on the Committee. I happen to know who is opposed to Mr. Subedar in the Government of Bombay and why, but I can assure Mr. Joshi that the reasons, which he has adduced, are not the reasons and that the capacity of Mr. Subedar for this work has never been doubted by his friends or his foes. The form, which this personal vindictiveness has taken against Mr. Subedar, is probably the fact that Mr. Subedar cannot claim what Dr. Paranjpye has, viz. a Ministerial rank, and if the representative of Madras and the representative of Bengal possessed such high official position before them, why should Bombay be content with a mere commoner?

Not being able to find any other faults with Mr. Subedar, the one on which Mr. Joshi has got hold of, like a despairing man clutching at the straw is that "Mr. Subedar has a capitalistic bent of mind." Mr. Joshi does not say that Mr. Subedar is a capitalist. Mr. Subedar possesses and has shown a superior order of labour and has been himself exploited by the same capitalists, against whom Mr. Joshi has a grievance. That he has now received an injustice at the hands of the Government does not arouse the righteous indignation of this champion of the rights of common men, though even he cannot deny that "he throughly disapproves of the way in which the Government of India have treated Mr. Subedar." The qualifications required for work on the Taxation Committee are not much mathematics as Mr. Joshi seems to think, but a close acquaintance with the financial system and with the principles of taxation as well as a good working knowledge of what is being done in other countries in this direction. All these Mr. Subedar possesses in an eminent degree, being the only Indian gradnate of the London University with first-class honours in finance apart from his subsequent studies of the subject. On the [illegible] I would challenge Dr. Paranjpye to deny that a few days after his appointment he asked a Professor of Economics to give him the names of *elementary* books on taxation!! Even if Dr. Paranjpye were so equipped with a close knowledge of political economy, which he is not, and even if he had been a brilliant Minister, which he was not, the question is, whether he would have the independence and the fairness to acquiesce in proposal which were unfair to the people. The man, who is known to have yielded on every individual point to the last Governor in his capacity as Minister, and who for want of independence, allowed himself to be dragged into the mud in scandals like that of the J. J. Hospital, would not be regarded by the public of Bombay as fit for any position, where his judgment will be required to turn down official proposals which would do harm to the community. Since the object of the Taxation Committee is the finding of new sources of taxation the opening up of the permanent land revenue settlement of Bengal and the imposition of heavy succession and death duties among other things, with what reliance can the community trust Dr. Paranjpye, a man who on so many occasions allowed golden opportunities to slip from his hands, to do good to the community? On the other hand, it would be difficult to find that Mr. Subedar has acquiesced in any proposal emanating from any quarters, which he considered to be unfair or unjust or burden some to the community.

Apart from the want of independence there is the question of multiplicity of committees, on which even a genius could not work. Mr. Joshi has not got a word to say in defence of this official prodigy Mr Joshi does not even say that, no matter who may be the personnel, the Taxation Committee is wrong in principle, because it is the duty of the Government first to ascertain the resources of the people of this country and their income per head before attempting to impose a further burden or before being able to adjust equitably the existing burden.

In his enthusiasm Mr. Joshi has attempted an all-round program challenging everybody. "Come one, come all," says this all-sufficient judge of all public affairs, and he denies the title of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to speak in the name of the community or to represent the interests of the country. Of this body I am a humble member and I am confident that, that body will take care of itself. Its reputation is not likely to be brought to earth by the vapourings of a labourite who finds his inspiration and instigation from Government.—Yours, etc.

LAKEMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

9A Walkeshwar Road.

June 28.

The law students of Nagpur in a meeting passed resolutions protesting against the Rule requiring those students that have failed in the examination to keep terms and requesting the Nagpur University to take into consideration the facts that since long students, who have failed, have never been required to keep terms by any Indian University and to introduce a system of holding six monthly and compartmental examinations at least for Law examinations.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

OPPOSITION TO INDIANISATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

In connection with the amalgamation of various Anglo-Indian Associations, the Bengal, U. P., Madras and Burma Associations have hitherto led an independent existence. Col. Gidney's negotiations with the Bengal Branch to amalgamate met with an unanimous response from members of the Branch. On Monday, the 23rd, at 9 p.m. a general meeting of the members of the Bengal Association was held at the Y. M. C. A. building, Corporation Street, Calcutta. Mr. Barton, who opened the meeting, said that the time had arrived when all associations should link up into one large powerful Association. The wisest course for Bengal, was to agree to form one large powerful organisation.

Col. Gidney, in course of a powerful appeal said that the community's right to live had been challenged by the Indians. The Indians were entering into a pact with Government and between themselves without taking the Domiciled Community into any consideration whatever. The community's right to special protection, which the authors of the Reforms Scheme had placed as a sacred trust in the hands of the Governor-General and the various Provincial Governors had not been, or could not be given effect to, because Government, in its desire to obtain peace at any cost, and to satisfy the clamour of the Indian, were impotent to look after the interests of the Domiciled Community. He saw the shadow of the spectre Indianisation growing darker and more sinister as far as the Domiciled Community was concerned. The community to-day was not wanted by Government and Indians. "We are the things of yesterday—Government can only think of the Indians to-day and to-morrow." It is to combat this grave situation which is facing the Domiciled Community, that Col. Gidney has appealed and urged amalgamation, not only of the various Provincial Associations, but of every Departmental Association, which caters for the economic needs of the community. Col. Gidney advocates that these bodies should join forces and form themselves into one large labour combine, run on business and non-political lines to secure and safeguard the economic interests of the community and thus effectively challenge the menace of Indianisation, which has been translated into practice to-day as Ex-Anglo Indianisation. The community has a right to live in India, if not here, then in some part of the British Empire. It must do its utmost to organise its forces and put in a counter-challenge to Indianisation. "If you do not wish to accept this challenge", said Col. Gidney, "then dissolve all your Associations and degenerate. If you accept the challenge, then amalgamate at once, for in Unity alone lies your strength."

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

(a) "That the existing body known as the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Bengal be altered to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of All-India and Burma."

(b) "That the articles of the existing body be expanded to meet the requirements of the reconstituted organisation."

A sub-committee was appointed to draft the articles of the new constitution.

NEPTUNE'S WRATH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has evidently enraged the Ashmun sea-god who could not help looking upon it as a foolhardy attempt to deprive him of a large portion of his ancient territory. This deity seems to have welcomed the very first opportunity that came to show to the Development Department and its zealous advocates what it means to incur his wrath. The havoc caused by the waves dashing against the Back Bay Beach a few days ago, which attracts daily crowds of curious and also shrewd spectators, is looked upon by many people as the first mild reprisal of the enraged sea-god, meant to serve as a sufficient warning not to make further incursions into his domain.

Before the Government of Bombay launched the expensive scheme of outting the sea from a portion of its own kingdom, there were not wanting people who pointed out the possibility of the artificially stemmed sea tides causing havoc to the beach where the resistance to them was not sufficiently great. But the proud originators of the scheme turned a deaf ear to their warnings as puerile and laughed to scorn their "imaginary fears." Now that the fears have not turned out to be dupes and a practical lesson has been taught by nature herself, I wonder whether the Development-wallahs can still afford to despise public opinion and rush headlong in their mad career of expense. Unless they are able to give a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the unusual demonstration of the fury of the waves, while the monsoon is still quite young, the people of Bombay will be quite justified in putting this down to the activities of the Development Department. This is the time for the Director of Information and his non-official ally, the "Times of India", to put the public at ease on this serious question. Their silence at this moment is apt to be construed into an admission of the weakness of their case for developing Bombay. It will, however, prove a herculean task to whitewash the scars that have been left in their wake by the angry waves on the Chowpatty Sea Face.—Yours, etc.,

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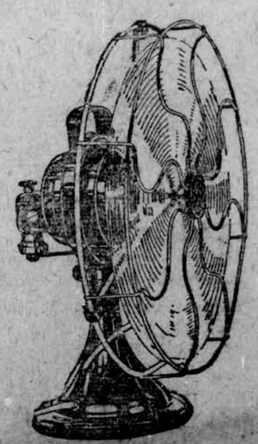

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...ERIAL BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When in 1923 the Imperial Bank Act was on its anvil in the Indian Legislature, the cry for Indianisation was practically stifled by the hasty assurance of those concerned that this legitimate demand would be fully satisfied. With that end in view a scheme for training Indians was inaugurated and was even out into operation. But it is a pity to find that the Bank on the possible plea of being overstaffed has this year closed its doors to recruitment for Indians. The excuse may at first sight appear to be plausible enough but I fail to understand how the authorities would reconcile it with the strong rumour that is now afloat that a fresh batch of no less than twenty Englishmen have been engaged and that most of them are shortly due in Bombay.

May I, Sir, inquire what the Indian Governors and Directors of the Bank are doing for the cause which is sacred to every Indian worth the name? Is it too much to expect from you to take up once again your powerful pen in the great cause of Indianisation and thus draw the urgent attention of our Indian Legislators to the need for extracting an explanation from the authorities by a question or a resolution. The subject is too great to rest on the sweet will of the high officials concerned and even now it would not be too late to so amend the Act as to put the scheme for Indianisation on a definite legal footing.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

WELL DONE! SAROJINI!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian nation's representative is insulted by an unknown Captain of a boat at Kisumu. No one dared to insult Mrs. Naidu in Kenya and in South Africa but a foolish and proud Captain did his foolish act at Kisumu. Indeed!

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." This news published in "The Chronicle" must shock every Indian. All the more we must congratulate Mrs. Naidu on her courage in "forcing her way up through the sailors." Well done! Sarojini! Indeed here Sarojini Devi has shown the courage of a Lion. Had Mr. Shastri or Lord Sinha been in the place of Mrs. Naidu, I am sure, they would have counted their steps backward.

This incident reminds me of another such incident which happened to Lord Sinha some years ago. Lord Sinha was, if my memory serves me right, required to show his passport in the gangway while coming down from the steamer to the pier in Bombay; and the European passengers alighting from the same steamer with Lord Sinha were not asked to produce their passports. And he had to show his passport to the insignificant man standing in the gangway. Lord Sinha was returning from Europe after attending the sittings of the Imperial War Conference. This incident took place in India in Bombay; while Mrs. Naidu's case occurs in Kenya; but compare the courage of the latter with the bravery of the former, who was a Lord.

Sir, we Indians should not allow to pass this insult to our representative without any action. We must do something. We must show to the world that our representative's insult is ours. I humbly suggest these things.

1. The A. I. C. C. should wire Mrs. Naidu congratulating her on her extraordinary courage.

2. It should congratulate the Indians of Kisumu on their non-violent stand and restraint.

3. The Congress president should cable to the Prime Minister and the Kenya Government protesting against and showing our indignation at the insult to Mrs. Naidu and demanding an apology from the alleged Captain. This is the least that, at present, we can do. Let us wait and see what the Government of India will do in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

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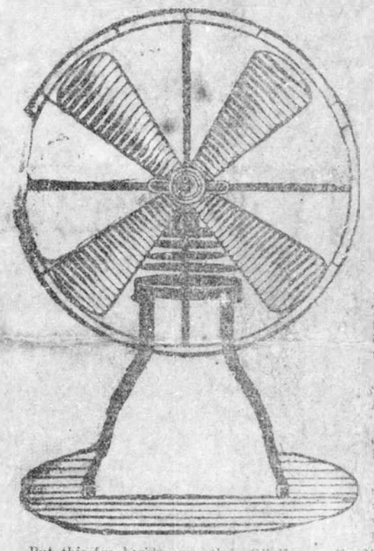

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President of the Indian National Congress, 1922.

"It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., of which he is the Managing Director. I have had the pleasure of noting from the very large number of Testimonials and communications received by him of the excellent results achieved by the use of the Medicines of this Pharmacy, particularly the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja," on the part of many people in several provinces of India, European and Indian, Parsi and Christian, Professional Medical men and Laymen alike. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my Faith in the value and efficacy of the ancient and valuable Ayurvedic System of Medicine of this land whose resuscitation through the efforts of gentlemen like Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is but one sign of the great National regeneration and revival that we are now passing through. I trust that this Institution will flourish and be a means of great help to suffering humanity in the land."

31st May 1923. (Sd). C. R. DAS.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

(Member, India Council).

"It has given me great pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. After the eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines borne by my esteemed countrymen, Messrs. C. R. Das and C. Y. Chintamani, anything that I may say may appear superfluous. The correct knowledge and use of Indigenous medicines should be of great help to the practitioners of the English system: and I wish this Pharmacy a long career of usefulness."

27th Dec, 1923. (Sd). RAJAGOPALACHARI.

THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

SRIJUT C. VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.,

President of Indian National Congress, 1920.

"I was intending for over a year to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., and have had the pleasure of doing so to-day. Everything is great and inviting. But what struck me most is the testimony of the high value of the Medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" from persons who used them and that in language and spirit Perfectly Genuine."

18th April 1923.

(Sd). VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

THE HON'BLE SIR A. P. PATRO.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the various shelves packed with Ayurvedic Medicines prepared at The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, of which the learned and talented Pandit Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. It is needless for me to add to the eloquent testimony borne by those who actually used and have been treated by the medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" famous medicine in Indian System—with the knowledge and learning of Pandit Sri Ramacharlu a Scientific system could be established and when it is clearly explained, the Oriental system of medicine will appeal to the West. The concern has to be worked on a Scientific and business principle. Every care is taken to prepare the medicine according to the Shastras and the various prescriptives are fully examined before application. In a spirit of service and devoted to relieve the suffering humanity the work is being carried on: it is bound to find proper encouragement. The system followed in this institution is very laudable and deserves success"

4th February. 1924

(Sd.) A. P. PATRO.

THE HON'BLE C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, C. I. E.,

(Law Member, Goverament of Madras.)

"At the invitation of Mr. Sri Ramacharlu I had pleasure of visiting The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., After perusal of the numerous Testimonials to the Efficacy of the Medicines prepared and sold at the Pharmacy, I can certify to the very useful work turned out by those responsible for the Institution. It is run on up-to-date and careful lines and if the Indigenous Science of Medicine is cultivated in a Scientific Spirit and with Assiduity, as it is apparently done here, it has a great future.

I wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

1st Feb. 1924. (Sd.) C.P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.

(Minister, Goverament of Madras.)

"It gives me much pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, and I am greatly impressed by what I have seen. The medicine for the efficacy of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu has secured numerous testimonials from grateful patients and distinguished visitors are arranged in a tasteful manner and the institution is a practical demonstration of the superiority of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine."

31st January 1924. (Sd.) T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE ALSO SPOKEN HIGH OF OUR PHARMACY.

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